LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughoutall the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus, 25: 10.

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Moral Department.

[TRANSLATION.]

APOSTOLIC LETTER—[BULL]

OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD.

GREGORY.

By Divine Providence, XVI. Pope (of that name) relative to refraining from traffic in Blacks. Rome: printed at the Urban College

GREGORY XVI. OF THE POPES OF THAT NAME.

For the further remembrance of the case,

Placed at the supreme head of the Apostolate, and although with no merits of our own contributing thereto, acting as vicegerent of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who in consequence of his very great love for us, having been made man, deigned to die also for the redemption of the world, we think it falls within the sphere of our pastoral care, that we strive by every means in our power to turn away the faithful from the inhuman traffic in blacks, or in any class of men whatsoever. It is true when the light of the gospel began first to be diffused, those wretched beings who at that time were falling in so great numbers into the cruellest servitude by reason especially of wars then prevailing, felt their condition to be most alleviated with Christian masters. For, inspired by the Holy Spirit the Apostle taught slaves themselves on the one hand to obey their masters in the flesh as they would Christ; and to do the will of God from the heart; while on the other hand they directed masters to treat their slaves kindly, and to render unto them whatsoever is just and fair, and also to forego any threats, well knowing that the Lord of these, as well as of themselves is in the heavens, and that there is with him no respect of persons (1). Since, however, true love towards all was most strongly recommended everywhere by the law of the Gospel, and since Christ our Lord had declared that he would consider as done, or refused unto himself, whatever of kindness and compassion should have been extended or refused to the lowly and the needy (2), it easily resulted therefrom that Christians not only regard their slaves, especially if Christians, in the light of brothers (3), but were also more ready to bestow freedom on those who might deserve it, which Gregory of Nyssa shows was a custom to be done on the celebration in particular of the Paschal Rites (4). Nor were there wanting those who, animated by a still more ardent love for their species, consigned themselves to bondage in order to free others therefrom, many of whom that Apostolic Man and also predecessor of ours, of most holy memory, Clement I., testifies that he was acquainted with (5). In process of time, therefore, now that the darkness of heathen superstition has been more fully dissipated, and when the manners of less civilized communities also have been softened down by the gentle influence of faith working through Love, things have come at length to such a pass, that for many ages back no persons have been held in slavery among many nations of Christians. There were, it is true, from time to time, we say it to our very great sorrow, some of the very number of the Faithful, who, shamefully blinded by the desire of filthy lucre, did not hesitate to reduce to slavery, in widely separated and remote Lands, Indians, Blacks, or other wretched individuals, or else by establishing and gradually enlarging a traffic in those who have been made captives by others to countenance the shameful conduct of these last. Many Roman Pontiffs, it is true, of glorious memory, predecessors of ours, did not fail, in accordance with their high office, to censure severely the practices of those men, as injurious to their spiritual safety, and disgraceful to the Christian name; and from which also, they clearly saw that this result would follow, that unbelieving nations should be more and more confirmed in their hatred towards our true Religion. The Apostolic Letter of Paul III, given May 29, 1537, under the Fisherman's seal (St. Peter's) to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, has the same object in view; as well as others in succession, still fuller than the same one given by Urban VIII, on the 22d of April, 1639, to the "collector Jurium" of the Apostolic Churches in Portugal; in which letters those individuals are very severely censured by name *who dared or presumed to reduce to slavery, to sell to buy, to exchange, or to give away the Indians of the East, or West, to separate them from their wives and children, to despoil them of their property, to lead and send them away to other places, or in any way to deprive them of freedom, to retain them in servitude, and also to afford to those pursuing the aforesaid line of conduct advice, aid, favor, and assistance, under any pretext or color whatsoever, or to preach or teach that this was lawful, or to aid in any other way whatever the practices above alluded to* (6). Those decrees of the Pontiffs just mentioned, Benedict XIV. subsequently established and renewed by a new Apostolic Letter to the clergy of Brazil, and to certain other regions, given on the 20th day of December, 1741, in which he strove to arouse the anxious feeling of the Priests themselves towards this same end (7). Before this also, another predecessor of ours still earlier than these, Pius II. on the Empire of the Portuguese being extended in his time to Guinea, a country of the blacks, gave on the 7th of October, 1462, a letter addressed to the Bishop of Ruhi, who was about to set out for those parts, in which he not only bestowed upon that Prelate full powers for exercising his sacred functions therein, with greater advantage, but availing himself of the same opportunity, animadverted severely upon those Christians, who were accustomed to drag the Neophytes into slavery. (8) And even in our times, Pius VII, influenced by the same spirit of religion and love, as his predecessors, zealously interposed his official influence with those in power, that the traffic in blacks might at length entirely cease among Christians. These decrees and anxious cares on the part of our predecessors have, with the blessing of God proved of no little avail in protecting the Indians, and others above mentioned, from the cruelty of invaders, and from the cupidity of Christian traders. Not to such an extent, however, that this Holy See can congratulate itself on the full success of its zealous efforts for the accomplishment of this end; seeing that the trade in blacks, though somewhat lessened, is still carried on by numerous Christians.

WE, THEREFORE, desiring to remove so great a disgrace as this from all the borders of Christendom, and the whole subject being maturely weighed (some of Our Venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, being also admitted to our counsel,) do hereby, treading in the footsteps of our predecessors, by virtue of our Apostolic Authority, admonish and earnestly adjure in the Lord all faithful Christians of every condition, that no one of them DARE for the time to come, to harass unjustly Indians, Blacks, or any other persons of this class, or to despoil them of their property, or to reduce them to slavery, or to lend aid or favor to others while doing such things towards them, or to exercise that inhuman traffic, by means of which the Blacks, as if they were not human beings, but the merest animals, in whatever way reduced to slavery, are without any distinction, in the violation of the laws of justice and humanity, bought, sold, and sometimes condemned to the endurance of the most painful labors, and by which, moreover, through the hope of gain, that originally offered itself to the owners of slaves, by means of this same traffic, disscussions, also and perpetual hostilities are as it were continually nurtured in the countries of those unfortunate men.

WE, THEN, by virtue of our Apostolic Authority, censure all the aforesaid practices, as utterly unworthy of the Christian name, and by that same authority, we strictly prohibit and interdict any Ecclesiastic or Layman from presuming to uphold under any pretext or color whatsoever, that same traffic in Blacks, as it were lawful in its nature or otherwise to preach [prædicare] or in any way whatsoever publicly or privately to teach [docere] in opposition to these things which we have made the subject of admonition in this our Apostolic Letter.

In order moreover that this same letter [Bull] of Ours may the more easily become known unto all, and that no one may allege an ignorance of it, we decree and command it to be promulgated according to custom by one of our messengers at the gates of the Church of the First of the Apostles [St. Peter's] and of the Aposiolic Chancellary; as also at those of the Palace on the Monte Citatoria, and in the Campo Di Fiore; and copies of the same to be left affixed in those same places.

Given at Rome, at the Church of St. Maria Maggiore, under the Fishermans Seal, on the 3d day of December, 1839, in the 9th year of our Pontificate.

ALOISE LAMBRUCHINI.

CARDINAL.

(1) Epist. to Ephesians 6: 5, seqq. Epist. to Colossians 3: 22 seq. 4: 1.
(2) Mat. 25: 35 seqq.
(3) Lactantius Div. Instit. Lib. iv. c. 16. Tom. iv. of the Bib. Vet. Pat. edited by Galland, vol) and published at Venice, page 318.
(4) De Res. Bom. Orat. iii. vol. iii. page 420, Works edit. Paris, 1638.
(5) Epist. to Corinth, i. ch. 55, vol. i, Bibl. Gall p. 35.
(6) In the collection of Roman Bulls printed by Maynard, vol. vi. part 2, Const. 604, page 183.
(7) In the collection of Bulls of Benedict XIV. vol. 1, Const. 1, p. 38.
(8) Raynald's Eccles. Annals 1462, 43.

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS.

We are not party politicians; and the political bearings of those great moral questions which we frequently consider, we do not regard it as our province to discuss. We leave them to other and more secular journals.

In avoiding party politics, however, we cannot avoid the moral obligation of christians as members of a political brotherhood—as *citizens and voters*. We belong to a republican community. God has given us a voice in choosing our own rulers—a privilege which the citizens of few countries beside our own enjoy—and a gift which is by no means without its responsibility. The subjects of a European sovereignty are required to pray for their rulers;—this is their Christian duty, enjoined by Chrstian authority. God requires of us more than this; we must not only pray for our rulers, but share in the responsibility of their appointment. We ask then, as we recollect some one else has done, 'Can a man pray for honesty in a public officer, and vote for a knave—or wisdom, and vote for a fool?' As well might the husbandman pray for a crop of wheat, and sow his field with tares. Fine talents or great political experience or fidelity to the party, do not constitute a just claim to a responsible office of government. Moses was instructed to select, to be rulers of the people—able men to be sure—but such as feared God, men of truth, hating covetousness. If in our country, qualifications such as these were required in the candidates for political office what a guarantee would it be for equity and fidelity in the administration of the government, and for Heaven's blessing on both the rulers and the ruled. The interests of the country depend far more on the moral and religious principles of its rulers, than on their political opinions, and strange that Christian voters do not see it, and do not see how unchristian an act it is, to vote for an unprincipled man, simply because a party has nominated him.—The gift of choice in electing rulers is surely one for which God holds us responsible. How much depends on its exercise! The official conduct, and even the personal example, of an officer of State, may affect the happiness of millions. Such influences are unlimited. They even take hold on eternity.

The professing Christians of this country have deeply erred, we believe, as citizens. When elections have been approaching, they have merged the Christian in the politician—have adopted and acted upon principles which clash with the written law and well-known will of God—they have indulged in the unhallowed spirit of partizanship—they have sacrificed time and money, and the heart's noblest feelings, and much of their religious influence to carry a point of little or no importance; and then after all, perhaps they have contributed to the election of bad rather than good men to the most responsible stations in the gift of the people.

Who will not agree with us, that 'these things ought not so to be?' and that we are as truly called upon to 'cry against' this evil as against any other prevailing evil? The church will never exert the high and holy influence of which she is capable, and the nation will never be truly prosperous and free, until a different course is adopted. Each man must feel the moral responsibility of his vote. The men we exalt and honor, must be able men, who fear God, love truth, and hate covetousness.—Not until this is accomplished, will the rights of the whole people be respected, and all our important interests be harmoniously and permanently prosperous. Our national character is represented by our rulers. Their principles and conduct are the index of the people. We cannot claim to be a christian nation, unless we elect good men to fill our highest offices.—[Christian Reflector.

Political Department.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

It is a very long document, and few of its statements would probably possess much interest for our readers. We condense a portion of it.

The revenue of the Department has this year nearly met the expenditures. The revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1843, is $4,295,43, while the expenditures of the service for the same period, amount to $4,374,713,75. The Postmaster thinks that the Department should support itself, and never become a source of revenue or taxation to the Treasury. The transportation of the past year exceeds that of the year preceding, by 416,814 miles, and at a cost *less* by $134,499 than that of 1841 and '42. The number of Post Offices supplied has been 13,814. To accommodate the service to the extension of population, reduction of services in some sections, and an extension or increase in other portions of the Union, were rendered necessary.—The aggregate of these reductions was $134,453, and the amount of additional and new service was $98,555. For similar reasons it became necessary to discontinue, in the year preceding 1st July, 1843, four hundred Post Offices and to establish during the same period 481.

The revenue of the past year has fallen off more than $250,000. The Postmaster attributes the chief cause of this declension to the operation of Expresses, and thinks that unless there is further legislation on this subject by Congress, to put a stop to them, the revenue of the Department will be so much diminished, that Government will be compelled to make direct appropriations to meet the expenditures. The power to establish post-offices and post-roads, he thinks is plainly guaranteed to Congress.

Speaking of the reduction of postage, he states that his opinions are the same as last year, and that if Congress should make any reduction, it should be 'preceded by a provision to relieve the Department from certain heavy annual responsibilities, and accompanied by a proper regulation and restriction of the franking privilege. Without such relief and modification of the existing laws, it was his opinion then, and it is his opinion still, that if any considerable reduction in the rates of postage were made, the mail service would not yield a sufficiency of revenue to meet its own expenditures upon the then, and present existing scale of operations.'

If the reduction should not be made he recommends, as he has formerly done, that the present rates of postage be so changed as to correspond with the coins of the U. States.

He also thinks that 'handbills, prospectus of a newspaper, proof-sheets, prices current,' and such kind of printed matter, should be charged no higher than newspapers and pamphlets.

The franking privilege, if not abolished altogether, should in some way be restricted, and its abuse checked.

OPINIONS RESPECTING ANNEXATION IN TEXAS.

We have received a number of the Houston Citizen by which it appears that the expectations of the people of that country in regard to its annexation to the United States are not quite so great as formerly. The rejection of their proposition once, and the continued prejudice which exists in the minds of the people of the northern, middle, and western States, against the measure, affords them scarcely any ground of hope that it will ever be brought about, or if ever, at no very early period.

The abolitionists, too, the Citizen thinks will never consent to the annexation without the 'sacrifice' of an institution which a portion of the Texans consider all important.

'Have our old enemies the abolitionists,' says that paper, 'lost any of their inveteracy against us; or is opposition to slavery less a mania with them now than it was in '39? If so, we have been unable to discover it, and in spite of the effort recently made in this country to excite the sympathy, and invent a relationship with the great heads of the abolition enemies of Texas, in letters addressed to the 'old man eloquent,' and the twenty members of Congress who compose his illustrious tail, their opposition to the annexation of Texas will be found to be as determined and unyielding as it has been at any previous period. John Q. Adams has declared his determination to oppose the annexation of Texas in the next Congress, 'with all the vigor and fury that God has given him.'—The people of Texas will do well to believe him; and to believe, also, that the favor of no northern abolitionist can be bought; without the sacrifice of their most necessary institution.'

The Brazos Planter says that the interest which President Tyler and his cabinet take in the subject 'evinced by the constant transmission of despatches to their minister, does not exhibit the feeling of the mass of the States,' and when the question of admission is brought before Congress 'we do not doubt that the standing application of Texas for admission, will be definitely rejected by a large majority of the members.'

'The main argument which is used by the South, in favor of the admission of Texas into the Union—the maintaining the balance of power in the Senate of the United States, will not excite the sympathy, or a sense of justice and expediency in the North. The majority are slow to perceive the necessity of a balance of power.'

We have also received from Houston, an Address, signed John Adams and dated 29th October, to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, and the twenty members of Congress who signed the remonstrance against the Annexation.

The writer says he does not charge upon them 'a willful mistatement of the facts because he is satisfied that of the facts they were not fully informed!'

'I regard,' says he, 'the Texas question as intimately connected with the preservation of the American Union. A storm is now in embryo, growing out of this Texas question which unless arrested by the united power of your whole country, must result in the dissolution of your Union—for the question involved affects the slaveholding States in a much greater degree than Texas itself, and the slaveholding States of your country are compelled to act whether you aid them or not. They must make common cause with Texas or surrender their domestic institutions.' [Bangor Gazette.

THE COFFEE-TRADE.

Articles of luxury constitute a large proportion of the materials of Commerce. We lately saw in a Baltimore paper some curious statistics concerning the Coffee trade.

The number of pounds imported in seven years, ending 1832 was	418,667,681
In 7 years ending 1840	655,116,660
Increase the last 7 years	236,448,979
The exportation was as follows	
1826 to 1832	141,836,657
1834 to 1840	96,283,071
Decrease in Exportation	45,283,586
Consumption from	
1826 to 1832	276,881,024
1834 to 1840	558,833,589
Increase	282,002,565
The average price per pound during the first seven years was	9 3-10
During the last seven	9 7-10

The following table shows the proportionate increase or decrease during the last seven years in Importation, Exportation, Consumption, and in Population.

Importation, increase	56 47-100
Exportation, decrease	32 12-100
Consumption, increase	101 40-100
Population, increase	32 9-10

From 1826 to 1832, the proportion of Consumption was 3 7-10 lbs. to each person in the country. From 1834 to 1840, 4 7-10 lbs. It will be found, we apprehend, that the use of tea and coffee will increase, as the use of ardent spirit shall decrease.

LIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

The people of Kentucky, though silent, are not asleep on the subject of slavery.—We have means of knowing that the cause of human liberty is steadily, though slowly, gaining adherents in that noble state.

A gentleman in one of its populous counties, well known, and at this time in a public station, writes to us in a letter dated October 31st, as follows:

'I am decidedly Anti-Slavery. Your paper converted me some years since.'

And again—

'The Liberty party movement is dreaded here more than any thing else you have done; and is destined to be the most powerful auxiliary in the hand of Providence for the overthrow of American slavery.'

There is no reason for dreading it. It seeks a noble end, by constitutional means. We hope yet to see the day, when a Liberty party shall unfurl its banner of Kentucky.

Another gentleman, a native of one of the south western states, travelling through Kentucky, in a letter written in one of the central counties, and dated October 23d, speaking of the appearance of some of the houses he visited, says—

'In two of these houses did we see the paper printed by our mutual friend, Dr. Bailey. At ———Creek, I found a man who had been made one of us, by the Dr's 'Facts for the People,' and he was chock full of judge Jay's address to the non-slaveholders, and William Birney's statistics of the distribution of the offices of the federal government. He complained bitterly of the non-slaveholders—spoke of Cassius M. Clay as the greatest man in Kentucky, and inquired particularly for news from the free states. He said that many of his neighbors thought as he did about slavery,' &c.

Not long since a gentleman in Kentucky made application to us by letter, for a large number of facts for gratuitous distribution in his section, as the people there were anxious to have all the light possible on the subject. Another from that state called at our house the other day, and supplied himself with a considerable number of copies of our paper. And still another, of the same state, of most substantial character, requested us to republish in tract form for circulation, the address of president Young of Danville College, Kentucky.

These are all discreet, sober-minded, responsible citizens of Kentucky, deeply interested in its welfare, and fully impressed with the necessity of acting with wisdom and patience. We wish them abundant success in their efforts to diffuse light. Let but our brethren of Kentucky engage heartily in the work of freeing themselves from a curse which is weighing down all their energies, and the work will be well done.

We know enough of Kentuckians to know, that they generally are hostile to slavery; and that even among the slaveholders, are to be found many of its strongest foes. Nothing, it seems to us, but the want of a common understanding among them, upon this subject, prevents them from taking some decisive step in relation to the question.—[Philanthropist.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN THE UNITED STATES--FOREIGN INFLUENCE--THE UNION IN DANGER.

The history of the progress of the abolition movement in this country during the last few years, presents some features so remarkable—so instructive—and so full of warning, that they ought to be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and awaken and alarm every true lover of his country, and the stability of its institutions. It is but a short time since the abolitionists were a petty faction of fanatics—a contemptible band of visionaries, whose vagaries excited only ridicule and pity. Thus in 1840, they numbered only about six thousand throughout the whole extent of the Union. Will it be believed that since that time—in the brief space of three years—this petty faction, this little clique of six thousand individuals has increased into a well organized party, with its ramifications everywhere, numbering SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND members? If this does not strike alarm, and arouse the friends of the Union nothing will do it but the tumultuous din of the national fabric thundering in their ears. Here are the proofs of this extraordinary state of things. Here in these immovable, unquestionable, startling figures, may be read the lesson of warning and monition of duty, which we would spread before the people of this Union:—

ABOLITION VOTE IN FOURTEEN STATES.

States.	1840	1841	1842	1843
Maine,	194	1,662	2,488	6,351
N. H.,	111	2,358	3,110	3,564
Vermont,	319	2,794	2,091	3,766
Mass.,	1,415	3,722	6,422	9,133
Conn.,	174	1,319	1,777	1,872
N. York,	2,808	5,882	7,431	14,637
Penn.,	343	818	1,114	2,417
Ohio,	904	2,848	5,423	6,470
Illinois,	150	227	931	1,954
Michigan,	328	858	1,665	1,253
Indiana,	—	—	900	2,050
Wisconsin,	—	—	—	78
R. Island,	42	—	—	—
New Jersey,	69	—	—	—
Total,	1,865	20,688	34,716	53,534

Full returns from New York, Massachusetts and Michigan will increase the aggregate vote this year to 65,000.

The above is from the New York Herald, and is worthy of the attention of all friends and foes of the Liberty party. We presume to say that the Herald's awful foreboding of dissolution of the Union, will not be half so alarming to the Northern politician, as the dissolution of his party here prefigured, or to the Southerner, as the dissolution of the slave's chains.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

COST OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

But few persons are aware of the immense tax imposed upon the nations by our military establishments and our preparations for war while in profound peace with all the world.

At the late session of Congress, the following appropriations were made for eighteen months, ending June 29, 1844, viz

For the military establishment,	4,733,130 00
Fortifications,	808,500 00
For the naval establishment	9,136,784 00
Making a total of	14,178,414 00

Here is the enormous sum of fourteen and a half millions, or nearly a million per month for keeping up warlike establishments. But if to this we add other sums appropriated at the same time for objects growing out of the war system, the amount will be considerably enhanced: viz:

Pensions, revolutionary &c.	1,117,490 00
Do, naval,	46,000 05
Payment of Georgia militia,	50,000 00
Total,	1,213,490 00

This added to the above, makes nearly sixteen millions of dollars: to pay which, would require thirty-two millions af bushels of wheat at fifty cents, its present price in this market; or eight hundred millions of pounds of pork at two cents per pound, the present rate in our western country! This amount is so large that we cannot readily comprehend it, but it would be equal to three millions two hundred thousand hogs, each weighing 350 pounds. To raise all this amount of agricultural produce would require a large amount of toil, and if our farmers generally knew how uselessly and unprofitably this money thus wrung from them is expended, they would inquire pretty closely into the necessity of such enormous "appropriations" for these purposes.

The whole amount of all the appropriations made for all governmental purposes for the same time, was twenty four millions; so that two thirds of all our national taxation in time of peace, is for war and its concomitants.

All these vast sums too, being paid by indirect taxation, cost the people in fact, one half more than the nominal revenue of the country.

Government can not afford to pay money for rendering our western rivers navigable, or building harbors on our lakes, except in the most stinted and insufficient sums; but for the support of the war system, it is ready to tax the people nearly a million of dollars per month, without any grudging.

W.

NOTES ON THE FEDERAL CITY--OFFICE AND PLUNDER.

Editorial Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12, 1843.

Viewed from the front of the Capitol, on a warm sunny day, WASHINGTON wins upon the gazer.—Her 'magnificent distances' are partly concealed by the height of the houses, when you are neither among nor far above them, while the number and imposing character of the Public Edifices, as compared with the whole number of structures, and the unusual proportion of spacious dwellings to the mean and squalid tenements which are ever too plentiful in a City, combine to secure a favorable impression. Then the noble plain on which she is situated, rising gently to the North and East, with the lordly Potomac bounding the City on the West, (where rises imposingly the President's House, a mile and a half distant, at the opposite extreme of Pennsylvania Avenue,) and then widening into a generous bay or estuary on the South, where lies the Navy Yard—with Alexandria just visible in the West-South-West and Georgetown in the West-North-West, and the vision bounded by the blue hills of Virginia, rising gracefully behind both—all combine to give an aspect of gentle grandeur and beauty to the prospect. The climate, moreover, is admirable, the atmosphere usually pure and serene; the approaches, both by water and land, faultless. I cannot doubt that, granting the necessity of building a new City for the Federal Metropolis, the location could not have been more happy.

And yet, each day's reflection more strongly impresses me that Washington, like St. Petersburgh, was a 'magnificant mistake' on the part of its founders. They chose admirably, but they mistook sadly in choosing at all. In founding Washington, they imposed on the People of the U. States an interminable burthen of millions after millions of dollars, which would have been wholly saved if they had simply marked off a mile square of healthy, commanding ground in the neighborhood of Philadelphia or Baltimore, made *that* the District of Columbia, erected the National Buildings thereon, and allowed the subordinate officers of the Government, as well as all who had business with them, to accommodate themselves in the adjacent City. With this arrangement the Public Edifices, Offices and Treasures would have been far safer from the attacks of an enemy in war than they now can be, (as the events of the Last War will testify;) living at the Metropolis would have been far cheaper and more comfortable than it now can be; and every one coming there for a term as Secretary, Embassador, etc. would not be obliged to furnish his house at an exorbitant cost and sell it out for nothing when he left, as is now inevitable.

Yet all this is but a little of the evil. The great central vice of this location, which over-shadows all others, is the enduring fact that Washington is and must be a City of Office-Holders and Office-Seekers, in which it is every mans business to establish a private gimlet-hole into the National Treasury, or retain that he has, and enlarge it to an augur-hole if possible. To be sure, many live and some thrive by catching and uniting at second hand the streams thence flowing—as merchants, hotel-keepers, tailors, milliners, boot-blacks, gamblers, &c.—but this does not touch the heart of the matter; the money they severally pick up has all just come out of the Treasury, or is disbursed by office-seekers on the same principle that water is poured into a pump in the hope of making a great deal more come out. None can live here—not even the Newspapers, of which there are two as able and one as excellent as any in the Country—without frequent and copious drafts from the National Treasury.

The effect of all this on the Public Economy, and the Political Morality of the Country is most pernicious. The personal interest of every man woman and child in the District (from whom proceeds the Public Opinion by which the Members of Congress are surrounded and impressed) demands copious Expenditures from the Treasury, long Sessions of Congress, Extra Sessions if possible, heavy Appropriations, inordinate Salaries, sinecure and useless Offices, a lavish multiplication of Public Documents, frequent Extra Allowances, &c. &c. If this were a great City, strong in its Commerce and Manufactures, so as to create a Tax-paying as well as a Tax-receiving Public Sentiment—if its People were to live otherwise than out of the Treasury—if even its Press were above this crippling necessity—these evils would not be felt, or would be greatly modified.—Now, I am sick at heart when I think how this broad land might have been chequered with Railroads, Canals and River Improvements, bringing Intelligence to every fireside, a market to every door, and relatives now separated for life within easy distance of each other, while the National Treasure has been virtually wasted by misappropriation to subserve personal ends and transient purposes. And still the mischief goes on, and will go on. The satellites of Congress are twice as numerous and four times as costly as they ought to be. The City is a gigantic beggar, for whom the Government is obliged to pave streets, build bridges, and do every thing. At this moment a bill is before Congress appropriating money to repair the pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue, on the mile and a half of which the Government has probably spent Half a Million of Dollars already. So with the Potomac Bridge, which has been built and rebuilt by the government. The three Cities composing the District undertook to borrow money and help construct the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: the work was stopped unfinished; the Cities stopped payment on their interest, and Congress had to shoulder it. Alexandria suffered from a fire, and Congress took $20,000 out of the Treasury for the relief of the sufferers. So things go, and will go. I blame not those who have made these appropriations, though I think some of them very mistaken; but I deeply regret the fatuity which devised a Political City, and of course a Pauper City, for the Metropolis of the Union.

The situation of the lowest post of Clerks in the Departments and other subordinate Office-holders here is deplorable. No matter what are their respective Salaries, the great mass af them are always behind and getting more so. When one is dismissed from office, he has no resource, and no ability to wait for any, and considers himself, not unnaturally, a ruined man. He usually begs to be reinstated, and his wife writes or goes to the President or Secretary to cry him back into place with an 'ower true tale' of a father without hope and children without bread; if repulsed, their prospect is dreary indeed. Where Office is the sole resource, and its retention dependent on another's

interest or caprice, there is no slave so pitiable as the Officer.

Of course, where every man's livelihood is dependent on a game of chance and intrigue, outright Gambling is frightfully prevalent. This City is full of it in every shape, from the flaunting Lottery Office on every corner to the secret card-room in every dark recess. Many who come here for office lose their last cent in these dens, and have to borrow the means of getting away. Such is Washington. H. G.

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepared by Theodore D. Weld.

CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY.

1. He has been a slave holder for forty years, and now holds sixty persons as property.

3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society, the grand antagonist of abolition.

3. When the bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union was under consideration in the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the question of its acceptance by the people. *See Senate Journal.*

4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, secured the admission of Missouri, into the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1791, in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely uninhabited; thus struggling for the widest possible extension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3, 1820.

7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing 'interference of the citizens of any of the States,' to effect either of these objects. *See his resolutions, passed May,* 10, 1338.

8. He zealously opposed the calling of a convention in Kentucky, a measure *without which the abolition of slavery by law,* CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says; 'It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.'

9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for—Southern votes, in which he said: '*The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European descendents.*'

From the Bangor Gazette.

LIBERTY PARTY PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The list of the Liberty party papers in the United States is already quite respectable, and is constantly increasing. We believe there are several new ones which are not among our exchanges, but we give below the names of those we receive.

FREE LABOR ADVOCATE, New Garden, Indiana. A weekly paper, filled with substantial matter.

WESTERN CITIZEN, Chicago, Illinois. An excellent weekly. Has done much within the past two years to spread Antislavery information in that state.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Michigan.—Weekly. Well conducted, and we have no doubt well sustained.

CINCINNATI HERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio. Daily and weekly. Formerly Philanthropist. Liberty and business paper. Conducted with as much talent as any other paper in the country. It is doing great good in Ohio.

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, Pittsburgh Pa. Weekly.—One of our best papers. Has always been edited with much ability.

COUNTRYMAN, Perry, N. Y. a small weekly sheet filled with Anti-slavery matter.

LIBERTY PRESS, Utica N. Y. Weekly. Very ably conducted. Its editors and contributors are second to those of no paper in the United States.

ALBANY PATRIOT, Albany N. Y. Weekly. A most able paper. It is under the control of C. T. Torrey. No editor wields a keener pen.

VOICE OF FREEDOM, Brandon, Vt. Weekly. A very good paper.

The PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Hanover, N. H.—Weekly. An excellent paper. Edited with a great deal of talent.

ESSEX TRANSCRIPT, Amesbury and Salesbury. Mass. Weekly. A Liberty and business paper. Ably edited.

THE EMANCIPATOR, Boston. Weekly. No paper in the U. States is conducted with more ability. It was the first Liberty party paper established in the country, and its influence has been felt from one end of the union to the other.

CHRISTIAN FREEMAN, Hartford, Ct. Weekly.—Very ably edited. It ranks among the first antislavery papers of the land.

LIBERTY STANDARD, Hallowell, Me. Weekly. This paper is also very ably edited. It was the first Liberty party paper in this state, and since its establishment has been a very efficient Antislavery paper.

BANGOR GAZETTE, This daily & weekly paper which we add to the list, is edited with much ability, and is doing the cause an important service.

The following are added by others:

THE AURORA, published, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and edited by J. Frost. We need not say any thing more, where Frost is known, than that it is edited by him—of course, ably.

CLARION OF FREEDOM, Indiana, Pa. Edited by J. Morehead, Esq. This is also ably conducted, by an old and experienced enemy of those abominations, *freemaconry and slavery.*

The OBELIN EVANGELIST, Obelin, Ohio. Published by R. E. Gillett. It is devoted to the publication of religious articles, principally, but contains much excellent original Antislavery matter—and goes for Liberty.

DON'T JOKE WITH ELEPHANTS.—At a fair at Barnsley, a country bumpkin went to look at Hilton's collection of wild beasts. On entering the place he began to amuse himself by giving the elephant gingerbread and fruit; but soon growing tired of that, he thought he would try what a joke would do, and accordingly he pricked the elephant's trunk with a penknife. No sooner was this done, than out of his den rushed the animal amongst the visiters, forcing the chain and the large post to which he had been fastened along with him. The elephant caught the delinquent by the collar, and threw him with great force on the ground. Up he got again quickly, and made his escape outside; but the elephant struck the temporary ceiling which the man had just raised, with such force as to shiver it to pieces. The scene at the moment was truly ludicrous: men, women and children were laid in all directions. Fortunately no one was hurt, except the elephant pricker, who complained of his collar-bone, but who may thank his stars that he did not lose his life.—[Leeds Intelligencer.

PRETTY GOOD. Frederick Douglass, the famous fugitive from slavery, who is said by the eastern papers generally to be a powerful speaker, lately addressed the good people of Loydsville, in this State. He soon obtained the command of their feelings, and set them to laughing or weeping at will. To illustrate the effect of his eloquence, a friend tells us a good story. Douglass happened to say, that he was only half black—whereupon, an Irishman who had been much excited by his appeals, exclaimed; 'Pathrick! If that man is only half a nagar, what would a whowl one be?' [Cincinnati Herald.]

APPEARANCES.—It is a remarkable fact that every animal when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features.

Put a frock, bonnet, and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat, would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in his paw, and a boarding Miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life. The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedgehog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and we have a Broadway dandy. Jackasses resemble a good many people.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, JAN. 4, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—*George Washington.*

LIBERTY TICKET,

Nominated by the National Convention, May 12, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

Of Michigan.

"Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities. * * * * * *

"The question now for the North finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjunct exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction."—*James G. Birney.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS MORRIS.

Of Ohio.

"I rejoice that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States. * * * * *

"Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And surely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—*Thomas Morris,*

Democratic Candidate for President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states, and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists. * * * * *

"It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views CAN EVER RECEIVE MY CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION." *Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, March 4th,* 1837.

Whig Candidate for President.

HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a *visionary* dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. *That is property which the law declares to be property.* Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property." * * * *

"If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain ascendency in the State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south western States—*I should have opposed,* and would continue to *oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate.*" * * * *

"It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that *either* of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN OR AIM at ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."—*Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the United States, February,* 7*th,* 1839.

PROPOSALS.

Congress is soon to commence its session, which will no doubt be long. Many important subjects will come up, especially in relation to the Great Question of Liberty. The 50,000 or 55,000 liberty votes of this year have given our cause an importance which will be FELT at Washington, and able reporters, unawed by the slave power, are expected to watch the developments there.

The great Presidential election is also approaching, and every thing in the political department has a direct reference to that.

Every liberty man, and his neighbors, should become correctly and thoroughly informed on these subjects, and we intend the Liberty Standard shall contain such information. Our state legislature will also hold its session.

We will send the paper to new subscribers, beginning with the session of congress,

15 weeks for 50 cents.
30 weeks for $1,00
52 weeks for $1,60.

Will abolitionists in every town now take hold and send us 1000 new subscribers on the above terms? Pay always in advance. No time is to be lost.

The Great Anti-Slavery Week.

The Second week in January cannot be looked forward to without the deepest interest by every friend of the anti-slavery cause in Maine. First in order is the

GREAT RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

This is to be composed of different denominations, free, kind, earnest. It is truly encouraging to see the favor with which this proposition is regarded. Will not multitudes who have not heretofore been active in the cause of the enslaved, now unite with their brethren in devising and executing measures of high moral and religious obligation connected with it? Hundreds have long desired just such an occasion, and we would urge most earnestly a general attendance. Don't regard the sacrifice for such an object. Then comes the

MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Only remember, reader, the great meetings of this society in past years! How satisfactory their recollection. Shall the attendance this year be less? It is impossible. Let this Great Convention of Humanity attract hundreds, indeed thousands to the place of meeting. The people of Augusta assure you that you shall be the welcome partakers of their hospitality. Come then to the meeting. Come from all parts of the state. Let the sighing of the prisoner impel you to come.—Then follows the

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Now, liberty men, let the State see what your regard is for the cause you have espoused. What say you to ONE THOUSAND delegates. It can easily be so. Say nothing about hard times till you have raised your brother to the *possibility of* possession. The success of this most important year will be essentially influenced by the numbers at this Convention. The Aroostook must send on a delegation, and Washington, Penobscot &c., indeed all "down east," Old York, and Cumberland and Oxford, will no doubt be here by large delegations. Plans are to be devised and measures adopted for the whole State the coming year. A candidate for a liberty Governor of the state is to be replaced upon our banner, and it is exceedingly important that all parts of the State should be represented.

Turn out, Liberty Men! to your Great State Convention. Show your colors then, and the unconquerable energy that bears them.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.

E. W. Goodwin, of Albany, N. Y., proposes 'to publish an engraved Portrait of JAMES G. BIRNEY, to be engraved on steel of large size in the best style of the art, and delivered to subscribers at one dollar each, or $9 per dozen.'

This is an excellent plan, and no doubt many in this State will wish to obtain it to make their associations, and those of their children with that *good man,* still more endeared. The work is to be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

We will cheerfully act as agent, and hereby request all who wish for the Portrait, warranted good, to send their names to this office.

THE COMPLAINT OF MEXICO, AND CONSPIRACY AGAINST LIBERTY.

Such is the title of a most able Review of Mr. Webster's official letter to de Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister, July 8, 1842; published by J. W. Alden, Boston.

It was written in 1842, but never published until recently, and now the whigs, with all their zeal against Texas, refused to publish this powerful argument against the annexation, 'lest it should injure Mr. Webster's political prospects.'

Mr. Webster's letter stoutly denied the charge of the Mexican minister, that the United States had been unfaithful to their amicable treaty stipulations, by promoting the revolt of Texas and affording the means of maintaining its rebellion; and he claimed that good faith and forbearance had marked all our conduct toward Mexico. He proceeded even to insult that government because it was the weaker power.

The Reviewer, with great perspicuity and force, shows that the whole scheme of Texan revolt originated and was executed by the slave power of the United States, for the extension and emolument of itself;—that this power furnished the men and money, and brought the different departments of the general government to aid and abet its own base purposes. He thus states some of the prominent facts, well known to every intelligent man in the country.

'Who will deny that citizens of the U. States, many and of much influence, have, in a most public manner, taken measures to collect men, and, by large sums of money avowedly raised for the purpose, and contributed by many persons, in many places where notice was previously published, furnished them with appropriate munitions of war? Who will deny that citizens of the United States, in large numbers, provided with military equipments and stores, have been recruited openly for an expedition beyond our own borders, in compliance with an undisguised and most public invitation of high functionaries of the government of Texas, as well as at the loud call of many of its most prominent citizens, and have passed the frontier of our own country, with no supposable reason for thus going, in military guise and array, but that of joining the belligerent forces of the government so inviting them, in its warfare with a nation at peace and in amity with our own?'—'It is true,' he adds, 'that when thousands of our citizens thus passed the confines of their own country over to Texas, for the avowed object of joining its forces to resist and invade Mexico, they assumed the *name,* to claim, if need be, the protection of '*emigrants*;' but from first to last it was looked upon by all observers as a subterfuge, a perfidious quibble, whose only hope of impunity was the weakness of the government which our own was yet grasping with the hand of professed friendship!'

The government was at the same time clandestinely, but effectually seeking to embarrass and overawe Mexico by the presence of naval and military power, by total silence respecting the public measures going forward to aid Texas, and by sending the most bitter enemies of Mexico to her court as ministers and agents; while all participation in the Canada outbreak by our citizens was promptly forbidden. The writer justly remarks;

'To answer the growl of the British lion by a thunderbolt might not expose to the charge of cowardice. What can save from that suspicion a similar reply to the earnest complaint of weak and afflicted, not to say deeply injured Mexico? We cannot but regret, even deeper than words can tell, that, in such a cause, Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, has allowed his name to become the exponent of 'Southern chivalry.'

Nothing is more obvious that the fact that our government has long been seeking quarrels with Mexico for the benefit of Texas—Our Sister Republic!' and the same policy is pursued still, as is apparent from the president's message, and especially from the lately published bull-dog diplomacy of our minister Thompson with the Mexican government. If the people of this country would avoid the disgrace and guilt of war with the peaceful Mexican Republic for the benefit of slavery; or if they would avoid the guilt of violating public faith, they should look carefully and immediately into this whole subject.

The only fault of this pamphlet is its excessive eulogies of Mr. Webster and apologies for his course on this subject; but it has appeared in an important time, is very able, and should be read.

CLAIMS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

1. During the session of congress, 1835-6, he gave his casting vote in the United States Senate, in favor of a Bill prohibiting postmasters from delivering '*any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery in any state, in which their circulation is prohibited by law.*'

'The object of this bill,' says Judge Jay, 'was, to build around the slave states, a rampart against the assaults of light and truth.' It involved a surrender, by the general government, of the freedom of the press; as a precedent, prepared the way for the destruction of civil and religious liberty, and constituted every postmaster in slave states a mail robber.

2. March, 1836, he declared in a letter to political friends in North Carolina, that should he be elected president, *he would veto any bill passed by both houses of congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, "against the wishes of the slaveholding states.'*

3. March, 1837, in his inaugural he refers to the above declaration, and says *'It now only remains for me to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.'*

4. March 27, 1840, he wrote to Walter Leake, of North Carolina, *'these sentiments are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.'*

During the summer following, he wrote to others in the same state, denying the constitutional right of congress to abolish slavery in the territories.

5. July, 1839. Fifty three kidnapped native Africans, while on board the Amistad, rose upon their Cuban purchasers, took command of the vessel, were deluded on to the coast of Connecticut, seized by officers of the general government and imprisoned. They were demanded by the Spanish authorities 'in order to their being tried' by Spanish laws, which they have violated.' (i. e. hung.) These unfortunate persons, clearly free by the laws and treaty stipulations both of the U. States and of Spain, Mr. Van Buren sought to deliver up for trial 'beyond seas,' by attempting to overawe the courts, by ordering a public vessel to lie off the coast, that they might be hurried on board without the delay of an appeal, and by the following Order, by which, says John Q. Adams, 'he became the catchpole of foreign slaveholders;'

'The marshall of the United States for the district of Connecticut will deliver over to Lieutenant John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes, late of the Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody, under process now pending before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut. For so doing, this order will be his warrant.

'Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, A. D, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

'By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.'

See Doc. 185, 26th Congress. Also, Speech of J. Q. Adams before the Supreme Court of the U. States.

PITEOUS—VERY.

The Eastern Enquirer (Bangor) thus bewails the anticipated repeal of the gag:

"The south is helpless against the agitations of the abolitionists, as to her institutions. The democrats of the north, who formerly supported her, have abandoned her—all New York but six. What course will she now pursue? * * Hear, and bear in silence; and when expedient, act, and act with a united south."

That is, when the overseers say the word. We suggest to our cotemporary, that, like a true philosopher, he restrain excessive grief, and immediately replenish his pockets with beatle and wedges for union-splitting. A little *democratic* oil might be useful upon them.

However, we really respect this editor for consistency. He supports John C. Calhoun for the presidency, and evidently intends not to be pretending to anti-slavery character under the flag of a slaveholder. Like his candidate, he says what he thinks and acts accordingly. We know where to find him, and so do the slaveholders. Anything but an American flag over a piratical vessel.

CONGRESS.

It was stated last week that Mr. Adams had offered certain resolutions of the Mass. Legislature relative to the right of suffrage by people of color. We could not conceive what they could be, but gave the statement as we saw it in several papers. The resolutions were those which recommended such an amendment of the constitution as will exclude the principle of slave representation. Little reliance can be placed on pro slavery papers for facts of this nature.

The committee to which those resolutions were referred is now announced as follows;

John Q. Adams, Chairman, Rhett, of S. C., J. R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania, Gilmer, Virginia, Davis, Ky., Burke, N. H., Semple, Ia., Morse, Me., and Giddings, Ohio. Rhett, by his own request has been excused. This subject is destined to produce important results.

Mr. Hale of N. H., has offered a resolution calling for a statement of the expenses of the Home Squadron. He said the expenses of the Navy had risen to nine millions, while we were four and a half millions in debt. Those in the coasting trade did not ask for this Squadron, it was useless, and the country could not afford it.

Mr. Ingersol was in favor of retrenchment—it must be made, but should be made elsewhere.—The expenses of the last congress were nearly two millions. The cost of congress and of the Judiciary should be reduced. The last house took a hundred thousand dollars from the Judiciary and then put it on again. The present party must make thorough retrenchments or it would not elect its president.

Mr. Adams replied keenly. He opposed the course of Mr. I. in endeavoring to turn attention from the proposition relative to the Navy. He declared the navy as it is unnecessary, and that the only reason for keeping it up was to be found in the Report of its Secretary two years ago, when forty or fifty millions were demanded prospectively for its increase. He was exceedingly glad the gentleman from N. H. had brought up the subject of the Home Squadron. When it was established he voted for it. Its object was not understood—now it is. 'It looks' said he, 'to a war with G. Britain—and to the purpose of making war upon her, if she takes possession of Cuba.' (It will be recollected that the Secretary's Report alluded to, called for a vast increase of the navy expressly for the protection of the southern coast on account of slavery.)

Mr. Ingersoll asked Mr. Adams if he should not be in favor of a war if Great Britain should take Cuba?

Mr. Adams said No. Mr. Ingersol said he would be. Mr. A. said he believed war was anticipated, and he believed it of very probably occurrence.—He was opposed to a war with Great Britain, at this time, under any circumstances, and hoped the morals of the country not so grossly corrupted as to go into such a war for this, or for the acquisition of TEXAS!

House adjourned.

Dec. 28, Mr. Hale defended his resolutions. He cared nothing about Cuba, nor the views which influenced Mr. Adams, but he wished to cut down the navy to five millions a year. At another time he would propose to do away with the silly and useless pageant of the Mediterranean fleet, &c.

Mr. Ingersol defended the navy, the Home Squadron, the dismounted regiment, &c., as did also Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Giddings warmly supported Mr. Hale, and challenged the gentleman to show wherein the Home Squadron had been serviceable to the country—the commerce, navigation, or any thing else. He would bring down the navy to five millions.—He would dismantle ships. He saw no use in keeping up six Squadrons. He would also cut down the army and abandon the forts, which were a monument of our disgrace, which the arts of war rendered as useless as the old feudal castles. The south have demanded the Home Squadron to protect the emigration of slaves from the southern states. A part of the force of the navy have been employed in catching fugitive slaves. This was a prostitution of the purposes of the navy that his constituents would not submit to. The American slave trade was not the Commerce of the country, and his constituents would not be compelled to share its turpitude.

The House soon adjourned.

A NOVEL CASE.

Dec. 28. The morning of this day was remarkable for the following case, introduced we suppose by Mr. Giddings. It was the petition of a colored man in the District of Columbia, now in jail, and advertised for his jail fees. He claims to be free—to belong to Virginia—that he had lost his free papers—was soon to be sold, and asks relief from Congress.

Mr. Giddings moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Dellet of Alabama thought the petitioner should seek relief in the courts, and moved to lay on the table,—lost 55 to 100. The subject lies over to the next petition day.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of a bill to prohibit tha officers of the United States from arresting persons charged as being fugitive slaves.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Last week we presented some facts and considerations going to show the effects of slavery upon the welfare of the country as involved in the public lands. It was shown that the lands in the free states, with nearly 4,000,000 acres less in quantity, had in 1841, produce $36,000,000 more than those in the slave states, and that the lands in the latter states had been a bill of expense to the country, and probably always would be till slavery is abolished. This evil has been brought upon the country by slaveholding and servile politicians and parties, while they concealed the effects of their conduct from the people. In 1840 the land sold in Wiskonsan and Iowa where settlements had been commenced but from three to five years, was *one eighth* greater than in all the slave states and territories except Missouri, which amounted to about $40,000 only, while the whole number of acres in the slave states was three times greater.

Should emancipation produce the samc effect on the price of land in this country as it did in the West Indies, and no reason is apparent why it should not, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of evil which the planting or nourishing of slavery in the public soil has been to the country or the benefit which abolition would be to this branch of the public welfare. That alone would pay every cent of the national and state debts, were it to be applied to those objects, and at once restore the lost credit of the country in the markets of the world.

It is a measure of one political party, if it has any certain measure, to divide the proceeds of these lands among the states according to their federal population; and this party claims to be the "true abolition party" The representation for slaves does not appear to be sufficient to satisfy this party, but they would allow the slaveholders to draw money from the national treasury just in proportion to the number of persons whom they enslave. They would volunteer, without any constitutional obligation whatever, a bounty on slaveholding, which, were the sales to produce $3,000,000 annually, as was expected, would amount to $170,496 a year on account of slaves. While they hold the victims of their despotism, as property, they have no better claim for public funds on their account than farmers in Maine have for their horses. Under this policy, and at the estimated receipts, Maine would lose $9,032 per annum, which a distribution on the recognized human population of the country would give us; and in this principle of distribution both parties agree, for the Surplus Revenue Bill was based on the same. Massachusetts would lose $13,238, which a division according to free population would give that state. New York would lose $43,721, Ohio $27,350, and other states in the same proportion.

The policy of the country has been simply this: to blast more than one half of its domain with the servility of slavery, sell the remainder to free laborers, then distribute the proceeds in such a manner as to give the slaveholders one third more than justice requires. Louisiana received 29 cents and Alabama 27 cents under the distribution bill, as often as Maine received 18 cents. The lands in slave states had cost the country in 1841, $42,622,031, more than they had come to, yet the slaveholders, simply because they are such, are allowed in some states to pocket 67 per cent of the sales in free states!

Such is a brief sketch of the relation of slavery to the public lands,—a relation originating in political servility and violation of the constitution, the full results of which the future only can reveal. Still it would be reasonable to believe the evil greater than could have been counterbalanced by any, or all, the distinctive party measures that have been urged upon the country during the same time.

THE NEW YEAR.

Will the kind patrons and readers of the Liberty Standard accept our hearty congratulations and best wishes, while stepping with them upon the verge of 1844. It has come—that year, which in early life was perceived only in the dim distance of remote futurity. So far as we recollect, but five of those whom we saluted one year ago, have died, and gone from the possibility of laboring more for the oppressed. 1844 has its victims on our list.

This year will be one of unprecedented conflicts and triumphs to our cause. It will demand labor and self-denial in an unusual degree, but these will be unexpectedly rewarded. Great events are at hand. So, with a 'HAPPY NEW YEAR,' we hasten with you to its responsibities.

NOTICE.

A good time to insure your property will occur during the Anti-slavery Meetings at Augusta and Hallowell from the 9th to the 12th of Jan. in the MONMOUTH or the GOSHAM Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Agent for the above Co's will be in attendance, receive applications for the same and devote his fees to the Anti-slavery cause.

JUST AT HAND.—We hope to be prepared to announce at the meetings next week, a triumph such as this country has not seen since the close of the revolutionary war. The GREAT RIGHT OF PETITION is about to be restored. A majority of the committee on rules have agreed to strike out the gag, and a majority of the democratic party have also agreed on its repeal. Be ready for the cheers!

Maine State Liberty Convention.

To the Liberty men of Maine:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Three years have elapsed since the organization of the Liberty party in this country, and it now numbers more than fifty thousand voters! For three years only, has it had in nomination a candidate for the office of Governor in this State, and in that time its numbers have gradually increased from 194 to nearly seven thousand! Have we not reason for encouragement? May we not expect, in a very short period, to witness the consummation of our hopes? Is not the willingness of the people to engage in our work, as they have light, an earnest of a glorious termination to the labors of the friends of the slave and haters of oppression, if they do their duty? It is—it is! And in view of it the Liberty men of Maine will neither go back nor falter.

But are they ready for another campaign?—The year 1844 will be an important era in the history of the Liberty party. If it sustains vigorously this year's conflict there will be no reason to fear for its future prosperity. The signs of the times indicate that a contest as violent as that of 1840, is to take place between the Whig and Democrat parties, and their attempts to distract and destroy our little band, to insure them success will be neither few nor feeble. It becomes us, then, to make early preparation to repel their attacks; and the undersigned hereby notify the members of the Liberty party of the State, to meet in Convention at HALLOWELL, on

FRIDAY THE 12th DAY OF JANUARY

next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and of taking such other action as may be necessary for the promotion of the great objects for which that Party was organized. Let every part of the State be fully represented; and let every friend of Liberty enter into the contest of 1844 with becoming vigor.

JOHN E. GODFREY,
R. G. LINCOLN,
AUSTIN WILLEY,
W. F. M. REED,
ASA WALKER,
C. A. STACKPOLE,
SETH MAY.
} State Central Committee.

Dec. 21, 1843.

DIRECTIONS AND HOSPITALITIES.

Those who come to the Convention at Hallowell will find persons at the door to give directions for entertainment. Horses will be well kept at Emerson's on low terms. His is also a temperance tavern. The house which Winslow formerly kept is not now a temperance house.

The people of Hallowell will gladly welcome to their hospitalities, all who come to the Convention.

At Augusta the most generous arrangements are made by all the different Societies, for entertaining all those who come to the meetings appointed there. They expect people to come by hundreds, so do not disappoint their generosity.

THE MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Will hold its annual meeting at Augusta in the Baptist Meeting House, which has been kindly offered for the occasion. A Committee will be there in attendance to acquaint members from abroad where they may be accommodated. Those members who come with horses may put them up at the Mansion or Cushnoc Houses at 25 cents per day.

Augusta, January 2d, 1844.

THE TRUE WESLEYAN. This paper comes out this week enlarged and very neatly executed. It has a neat engraving of John Wesley at its head, and is filled with able matter. We must, however, dissent from the taste that placed that devise upon the paper, deeply disliking as we do, that sort of man-worship which is ever mistaking great men for great things. We should expect the catholics to place the image of the Pope upon their banners but *truth* is sufficient for protestants.

DONATION VISIT EXTRAORDINARY.—Who but yankees would ever have discovered a method of making donation visits without any visit at all?—The People in New Sharon have made the experiment with perfect success, the results of which have confered on us and our family deep and heartfelt obligation. Especially are our thanks due to Mr. Berry, through whose efforts that sleigh load of corn, wheat, beans, apples, meat, &c was received; as well as to S. Wyman Esq. for cloth from his excellent Cloth Dressing Establishment.

We can repay these favors only by sincere thanks to the donors, and untiring labors for the cause of the slaves.

Public Documents received from Hon. Luther Severance, are gratefully acknowledged.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOSTON ACADEMY ON MUSIC. This interesting Report is received from some unknown friend, from which we infer that the character and usefulness of the Academy have been fully maintained. We shall refer to this report again.

The Call in another place for that Musical Convention in this State is important, and we hope will be well sustained.

SOUTH CARCLINA. The lower house of the Legislature of South Carolina, having by a vote of two to one, passed a bill designed to prevent citizens of the United States, who have the misfortune to be born with a dark skin, from entering the State—a right guarantied to them in common with their fellow citizens of a lighter complexion, by the Constitution—the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 14, postponed the bill to the first of next January, which the Charleston papers seem to consider equivalent to its rejection.

The communication we lately published from Caleb Hodsdon Esq., was inserted by the approbation of several judicious persons, and simply for the following reasons. Fidelity to the cause, in our estimation, demanded the publication of certain facts respecting the character of the Freewill Baptist Repository. Witnesses were given; but the editor of that paper, instead of disproving them, made upon them a most abusive personal attack. Opportunity to explain and defend was claimed, and after much hesitation our first decision was yielded, chiefly on account of the intimate connection which the incidents related appeared to have to the anti-slavery cause. Our object was justice, but we may have erred. If any thing incorrect has been published, there shall be prompt correction on receiving satisfactory evidence. All parties shall be treated fairly and impartially.

☞NOTICES.☜

It is to be feared that our State meetings are not generally known by the people, a few papers only having noticed them. Let no effort be spared on this matter, but inform and invite the people—the plain people—to come from every town. 1000 liberty men should be at Augusta.

DISTRICTS No. 5 & 7.—Another trial for representatives from these districts will take place Jan. 22. Liberty men should be awake. What would be thought of a great and general convention at Waldo before that time? Each county should

put into motion soon. Farmers all know the importance of doing up their sledding before the snow becomes deep. The same is true on this subject. Do up the abolition sledding the first of the winter. Those districts ought to cast a greatly increased liberty vote.

THE GREAT WEEK.

Friends of the slave! have you made up your minds to be at the GREAT MEETINGS next week? Never since the first blow was struck for the slaves in this country has there been a more important moment. The CAUSE demands you. Sighing millions plead with you to rally for their deliverance. They cannot assemble to consider their own case; meet and consider it for them. They cannot speak; speak for them. If you hate slavery, come and say so. If you love Liberty, say so. If it is worth a few day's time, for one sixth of your countrymen, say so.

It is fine sleighing—fine weather, and by the aid of four different almanacs, we can almost promise the same next week. Turn out by hundreds—men and women (don't forget the women) One thousand are already spoken for. We urge this because we have not exactly learned how to turn out to such a meeting in this state. Why, at the west they rally by thousands—why cannot the people down east get the hang of this thing? All parts of the state should be represented. It is a State meeting, and State business is to be done.—Think of our cause, of its magnitude, its value, its animating prospects, and come to the meetings.

THE MEETINGS.

It was found impossible to avoid some other meetings in the state in fixing the time for these, but will not those who remember the slaves as bound with them, so far as possible, defer attendance on ordinary meetings for the sake of these? Were your children slaves, what would you do?

The petition of the colored men in the district is referred to the Judiciary Committee by a large vote. The laws there authorizing the sale of persons for jail fees will be repealed this winter. So we predict.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AWAKE.

A State Liberty Convention has just been held in that State, at which measures were taken to place their Liberty paper on a paramount basis, the tract operations set in motion, &c. It appears to have been one of much energy and hope.

TRI-WEEKLY AGE.—The publishers of the Augusta Age propose to issue a Tri-Weekly paper during the session of the Legislature, to contain a full account of its doings, proceedings of Congress &c. Price $1,00. It was intended to notice this earlier.

The National Intelligencer says the sales of public lands the last year, were 1639,574 acres, producing $2,000,000. This exceeds the sales of the previous year by $600,000.

☞ H. H. Garnett, of New York, Rev. John Pierpont and Rev. M. Colver of Boston, have been written to, to attend the meetings next week.

☞ Why do not the whigs accept our offer to prove Mr. Clay a gambler?

STATE MUSICAL CONVENTION!

The Teachers of Music in the State of Maine, and all others in any way interested in the same, whether singers themselves or not, are requested to meet in Convention at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of January next, at ten of the clock A. M. to consider what are the best measures to be adopted for the promotion of the cause of Music in our State, and if found expedient, to take measures to have a course of Lectures on elementary teaching delivered at some convenient place in the course of the summer or fall ensuing. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

William M. Reed, Frankfort; Reuben Seavey, Lincoln; E. C. Farrington, and Mr. Wheelock, Cumberland; Jotham Weston, Somerset; John Moore, York; D. C. Stanwood, Kennebec; John E. Gould, Penobscot; Albert Cushman, Oxford; Robert Wharton, Waldo; Committee for calling State Musical Convention.

THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE.—It appears that there are some individuals at the South who condemn this outrageous infringement of constitutional rights. The editor of the New Orleans Tropic, a Southern man, by his severe attacks upon it, has drawn down upon himself the wrath of the editor of the Courier, a "Northern man with Southern principles." How many Northern faces would blush on the perusal of his remarks were they not composed so entirely of that unblushable material, dough! Says the Tropic:

"In regard to the 21st rule, we remarked, on Monday, that we had never seen any thing approaching to an argument in its favor. We now repeat it, and will go further, and say that no argument can be made to sustain it. The Courier may fume and fret, and denounce as much as it likes, but the editor, with all his ability, all his sophistry, cannot make a sensible argument in its favor. We do not recognize the power of the House of Representatives to establish the 21st rule. The declaration that Congress has no power over the subject, is no argument in favor of the rule, or if it is, Congress can stop the mouths and stifle the voices of the people upon nearly all the great political questions of the day!"

☞ THREE MORE SLAVEHOLDING FOREIGN MINISTERS have just been appointed. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Ky. to Sardinia; Abram Rencher, of N.C. to Portugal; and Dalney S. Carr, of Va. to Turkey. Noble representatives of a free people! —[Albany Patriot.

FIRE AT BRADFORD, ME.—We are informed that the tavern house at Bradford, kept by Mr. J. Palmer, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning, at about three o'clock. It seems that the family and several persons who had put up for the night were suddenly alarmed by the shed and part of the house being in flames. Some escaped in their night clothes only, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that the mother, having two children in her arms, in attempting to escape, was considerably, though not dangerously, burnt—one of the children, while in its mothers arms, had its face much burnt. One of the boarders in the house by the name of Wilson, when aroused from his slumbers jumped out of bed and commenced a search for the children in bed, and finding two of them in an adjoining chamber seized them in his arms and bore them to a place of safety and on returning to the house the flames had made such progress that his room could not be entered and he lost every thing he had in the world excepting the shirt in which he stood. A noble hearted true man!—[Bangor Whig.

THE THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION at Lexington is reported to be undiminished in interest. The debate has been conducted "decently and in order," though at times rather spicily, More than 100 Ministers, and between 1 and 2000 other folks have been constantly present. At latest dates, they were on the 5th proposition, which relates to the influence of the *Holy Spirit*. The sixth it is thought, will be more attractive than any of the preceeding. It is upon *Human Creeds*. It is thought, probable, the result will be a volume of about 800 large octavo pages; which will be laid before the public with all possible despatch. The Society, of which Mr. Campbell is a member, numbers thousands, and they will all want this great debate. Mr. C. conflicts, not only with the Presbyterians, but with Methodists, Episcopalians, indeed with Pedo-Baptists of every name and sect.

A CALL

FOR A CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to enquire into the propriety of calling a Convention of Christians of different denominations, to ascertain what, as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, is our duty relative to the sin of slaveholding as it exists in our land; and having learned that such a convention is desired by very many, we hereby invite all those professors of religion, ministers and others, who believe that slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God, that it is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and that it puts in fearful hazard the eternal well-being of thousands of our fellow men; and who think that christians, as the lights of the world, and as the salt of the earth have important responsibilities at the present time to meet; all such are invited to send their names immediately to the Editor of the Liberty Standard that they may unite in the Call for a convention where we may bring this awful sin before Almighty God, and humbly and unitedly address the throne of grace, praying for the forgiveness of our guilt, and the guilt of others in this thing, and beseeching the divine interposition that oppression may cease in our land also that by mutual counsel we may ascertain what is our duty; and that we may especially bear a united and faithful testimony against this great sin. The said Convention to meet at Hallowell, on the 9th of January, 1841.

S. Adlam, Pastor of the Baptist Church Hallowell.

David Thurston, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Winthrop.

D. B. Randall, Pastor of the M. E. Church Hallowell.

E. Noyes, Pastor of Freewill Baptist Church Hallowell.

NAMES OF SIGNERS.

AUGUSTA.

Rev. E. R. Warren	Rev. B. Tappan,
Rev. Sylvester Judd	Reuben Foster
Gilbert H. O'Reiley	Abiel Bowman
Dr. E. S. Tappan	Reuben F Griffin
Loring Cushing	Alvin Fogg
Daniel Bailey Jr.	Jona. Kempton Jr
Dan. B. Pease	Caleb Gordon
F. W. Dearborn	John Eason
Augustus Brick	Jer. Chandler
Wm. Harris	Wm. S. Haskell
Geo. T. Cook	Joshua Boyington
Jonas G. Holcomb	John T. Carter,
Chandler Hutchinson,	J. N. Clifford,
E. D. Norcross,	J. W. Williams,
J. L. Heath,	Japheth Beale
Dennis Getchell,	Jacob Hooper
Jotham Babcock,	Elihu Robinson,
James V. Hadley,	Jeremiah Fisk
Horace Waters,	Loyal Lovejoy
Edmund Dunn	Patrick J Devine
James Foster	Reuel West
J B Hartford	J C Pitts

HALLOWELL.

T. B. Seavy	Ebenezer Dole, Jr.
Isaac Snow	E. G. Dole
F, Lyford	J. A. Woodbridge
Jesse Higgin	Mark Means
J. H. Cook	Joseph Alexander
Rev. E. Thurston,	A. B. Morton,
Ebenezer Dole,	P. Morton,
R. G. Lincoln	P. Stickney,
William Stickney	Elias Bond,
Simon Page	John Yeaton,

WINTHROP.

Wm Lowell	Saml. Benjamin
Daniel Carr	Benj. P. Hight
Stephen Sewall	Seth May
Sam. B. Tufts	Elias Whiting
J. A. Metcalf	

MT. VERNON.

Stephen Cram	Rev. W F Sargent

EAST THOMASTON.

Rev. C. C. Cone,

THOMASTON.

Rev. S. C. Fessenden	Elijah M. Averill
James Partridge	Simeon Partridge
J. O. LeFevre	Eben. Sweat
Joseph Avery	Andrew Ulmer Jr.

PHILLIPS.

Rev. H. Preble	Rev. D. Waterman
Luther Russell	N. Gammon
Wm. True	John Smith
Joseph Dyer Jr.	Joel Judkins
Stephen Moulton	Peasley Hoyt
Edmund Moulton	T. J. Butler

STARKS.

Rev. Timothy Johnson Rev. S. Williamson
James Young

LIVERMORE.

Isaiah Cutler Rev. Lowell Parks

TEMPLE.

Rev. James York

CARTHAGE.

Rev. Waldron Morse Jr,

READFIELD.

Rev. S. P. Morrill

BELGRADE.

Rev Roger Ela

VIENNA.

Ozem Dowst.

WINSLOW.

Rev. John Perham	David Garland
J. Garland	F. Paine
Thos. L. Garland	James Warren
Ansel Bullen	

NORRIDGEWOCK.

Rev. Josiah Peet	Ebenezer Vaughan
Samuel B. Witherell	Cephas Vaughan
Ezekiel Heald	Seth Parlin
William Boardman	Sumner Bixby
Charles Loring	Wm. Blackwell

VASSALBORO'.

O. Hawes,	Josiah Fairfield
John Marble	C H Webber
C Morton	

CHINA.

S. A. Kingsbury Esq.

SIDNEY.

Rev. Wm. Tilley

NEW SHARON.

Rev. J. T. Hawes	Joshua Berry
H. S. Sleeper	Scotts Berry
John Cook	Willis Berry Jr.
Samuel R. Works	Oliver H. Berry
Joshua Rollins	Thomas S. Berry
H. H Webster	Samuel Philbrick
John Wyman	Sumner Parlin
William Wyman	William E. Page
Levi Whittier	Luther Curtis
John Tibbets	Z. A. Dyer
John Tibbetts Jr.	Hiram Larkin
Parker Grenough	Joshua Bullen
Thomas Lancaster	Joseph Ames
Willis Berry	ReubenR idley
Samuel H. Berry	Daniel Baker
Thomas Fletcher	Isaac H. Ames
Samuel Wyman	Wm. F. Raymond
John Gower	Ebenezer Weeks
Samuel Blanding	George Gower
Joseph Willrrd	Warren Bullen
Caleb Willard	James Riggs
Rev. L C Stevens	James Baldwin
Benjamin M. Smith	Dea. S Howes
Christopher Dyer	Joseph Gorden
Seth Baldwin	Elder Barlow Dyer
Nahum Baldwin	Nathan Smith

AVON.

D. C. Ricker	C. Pease
Wm. Church	Elnathan Pope
Charles Pease	A. D. Goodwin
Hiram Pease	A. F. Talbot

FARMINGTON.

Abraham Smith	Beniah H. Taylor
Francis Smith	

MADRID.

Hanson Cook

BRUNSWICK.

Prof. Wm. Smyth

MERCER.

Rev. A. F. Barnard

SKOWHEGAN.

Rev. Cyrus Scammon

TURNER.

Thomas Merrill	Alanson Carey
Timothy Smith	

WAYNE.

Humphrey Hight	George Gordon
A Pettingale	

LEEDS.

Walter Foss

MONMOUTH.

David Titus

WEST GARDINER.

Rev. Rufus Chase

BOWDOINHAM.

Rev. David Fuller	Rev. C Quinam
Dr. Samuel Richards	W H Lunt
Loring S Fisher	Abraham Preble
E C Waterhouse	John Springer
James T Hathorn	J Waterhouse
E G Hatch	S W Hatch

ODE TO JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Words by ELIZUR WRIGHT, Esq.—Music composed and sung instanter, by G. W. CLARK, with great applause, on the nomination of MR. BIRNEY, at the National Convention, held in Buffalo, Aug. 31, 1843.

We hail thee, Birney, just and true—
The calm and fearless, staunch and tried,
The bravest of the valiant few,
Our country's hope, our country's pride,
In freedom's battle take the van—
We hail thee as an honest man.

Thy country in her darkest hour,
When heroes bend at mammon's shrine,
And virtue sells herself to power—
Lights up in smiles at deeds like thine:
Then welcome to the battle's van—
We *hail* thee, as an HONEST MAN.

Thy own example leads the way
From Egypt's gloom to Canaan's light:
Thy justice is the breaking day
Of Slavery's long, and guilty night:
Then welcome to the battle's van—
We hail thee, as an honest man.

Thine is the Eagle eye to see,
And thine a human heart to feel—
A worthy leader of the free;
We'll trust thee with the Nation's weal;
We'll trust thee in the battle's van—
We *hail* thee as an honest man.

An *honest man*—an *honest man*—
God made thee on this noblest plan,
To do the right and brave the scorn,—
To stand in freedom's "hope forlorn!"
Then welcome to the triumph's van—
WE HAIL THEE AS OUR CHOSEN MAN.

☞ Dionysius having not very well used Plato at the court, when he was gone, fearing lest he should write against him, sent after, forbidding him to do it. Says Plato, "Tell Dionysius that I have not so much leisure time as to think of him."

CONGRESS.

[Correspondence of the Emancipator.]

Wednesday, P. M.

Another turn in the order of priority. After an hour spent upon a motion on going to inquire into the validity of the claim of Mr. Levi, to have held the seat of Delegate from Florida in the last Congress, the House, instead of going on with the unfinished business of yesterday, for the admission of which the rules were suspended, fell back once more on the "privileged question" on Mr. Garrett Davis's resolution, which under the P. Q. was put and carried, yeas 148; nays, 32. So the House resolved that the Committee on Elections examine the credentials of all the members, and report whether they were elected according to law. After the disposal of some one of the questions about entering the celebrated *protest* on the table, Mr. Adams' appeal came up in order. The speaker said that the delay had allowed him the opportunity to look into the precedents, and he found that such petitions were received by the last Congress and referred—that on looking at the terms of the rule and comparing the petition therewith, it was plain that it did not come within the letter of the rule, and as the rule itself was restrictive, the Chair was not at liberty to extend it by construction. He must, therefore, decide that the petition was not excluded by the rule.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, then said he should object to the reception of the petition. He could never consent to the receiving of such a paper by the House. The Speaker said the question would then be, shall the petition be received? Another slaveholder moved that this question be laid on the table. After an anxious inquiry by Mr. E. J. Black, of Georgia, whether the vote to lay the question of reception on the table would not involve a virtual reception of the petition, to which the Speaker responded in the negative, the question was put by yeas and nays and carried—yeas, 97; nays 80. So the House have determined to carry out the gag, by the Senatorial process, where the gag itself fails to defeat the right of petition. I shall give an analysis of this vote, so far as to explain the difference between it and the vote on the repeal of the gag. After presenting some petitions that came within the rule, Mr. A. presented a petition that no new State be admitted to the Union that tolerates slavery. The Speaker decided that this came within the rule! He said there was a territory [Florida] now applying for admission, in which slavery existed, and therefore the prayer of the petition involved, virtually, the abolition of slavery in that territory. Mr. Adams explained, briefly, the distinction between this petition and the rule, and appealed from the decision, and was proceeding to debate the appeal, when Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, objected, that whenever a petition gave rise to debate, the debate was to lie over. The chair so decided, and that the debate on the appeal must lie over. Mr. Wise then inquired where the petition would be, and whether it did not receive and carry the petition. He said the proper subject matter now in debate was on the question of order, not the petition, and therefore was not within the rule which requires petitions that give rise to debate shall lie over. The Speaker said, that to allow a debate on this collateral question would render the rule itself a nullity. Mr. Wise then took an appeal, but finally dropped it, and the case went by. Petitions against the annexation of Texas were then presented, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. pleasantly observing that the House must consider them safe enough in the care of the Chairman of that Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [C. J. Ingersoll.] Next came a petition which he hoped the House would consent to receive, at least, and hear it read, whatever other disposal they might make of it. It was a petition praying that Congress would restore and secure to all the people of the United States those rights which the Declaration of Independence declares as a self-evident truth to be inalienable—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The reading was called for, but was strenuously resisted by Mr. Wise The chair then decided that the petition did not come within the rule. Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, then objected to the reception of the petition, as disrespectful to the American Congress. The Speaker decided that this question of reception was debateable, and as there was debate arising, it would go over. Mr. Wise again appealed, and insisted that it was not the petition that goes over.

In this dilemma, a motion was made, a quarter before three o'clock, that the House adjourn, which was carried. So that is staved off till another day. The Speaker, whose wits are never of the quickest, is evidently getting perplexed with these ingeniously drawn petitions. I wish the variety and ingenuity of forms to be multiplied as much as possible; always keeping within the legal bounds of decent respect to the House, and, as far as possible, avoiding a direct infringement of the gag. Petitions against the incidentals of slavery might escape the gag—such as for the repeal of the law in this District, by which slaves guilty of murder are to be cut in quarters and exposed in the most public places of the county—or to prohibit the national goad from enforcing slave laws.

Friday, Dec. 22.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

The Speaker again retracted his decision in regard to petitions. Yesterday he ruled that a petition against the admission of any new slave State, or of Texas, was within the rule. Mr. Adams, of course appealed from the decision. This morning he said he had examined the journal of the last Congress, and found that such had not been the construction of the rule, and he should therefore rule for the admission of those petitions. They go, in course, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, so far as Texas is concerned, and for the new States, to the Committee on Territories or the Judiciary.

The Massachusetts resolves then came up, on a motion to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary; as several members had been indulged with permission to speak, by general consent, (the motion itself not being debatable) Mr. Adams expected the same courtesy, but objection was made by the slaveholders, and it was finally necessary to take the vote of the House by yeas and nays before he could be heard. The motion was carried, in a way that could not but be admonitory to the slaveholder—yeas 146, nays 39. Mr. Adams made a powerful speech, almost annihilating Weller, Holmes, Charles Ingersoll, and Judge French of Kentucky, and seemingly carrying the sense of the House with him—i. e. to have the Resolves referred and reported on. An attempt was made to lay the question on the table, and that *failed*—yeas 64, nays 105! Where are we? The Resolve of Massachusetts, demanding the abolition of the slave representation—19 numbers—is referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Adams will undoubtedly be chairman, and make the report.—This is a great advance.

Now let Massachusetts see that ☞ HER TWO SENATORS, BATES AND CHOATE, ☜ stand up for these resolutions. They have never yet stood up for the will of Massachusetts. Let them hear from home.

Again, let petitions from every town, and every class of persons, be poured into Congress, to strengthen the hands of that Committee. We have found the spot for an escalade. Let the bulwarks of slavery now be battered down. Amend the Constitution by striking from it the loathesome words "three-fifths of all other persons."

I copy a couple of paragraphs from our smaller sized city papers of this morning:—

[From the Whig Standard.]

"*The South left in the Hands of Providence!*—Weep, friends of the South, weep!—Your rights, your principles, your feelings—all, all are gone—alas! gone forever. Your foremost champion has *deserted* you in this your hour of "trial and tribulation!" Henry A. Wise yesterday formally announced to the House of Representatives that HE should *hereafter* offer no opposition to any attack that might be made on the privileges of the South, but 'committed them to the guardian care of an all-wise Providence!!' We would thank some mathematician to favor us with an estimate of how much Mr. Wise's 'guardian care,' of the South has already cost the people."

[From the Spectator.]

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, and the West generally, have voted with the South. The Democrats of New England and of New York, with the exception of those from the city of New York, voted with the Northern and Western Whigs in support of Mr. Adams. In consequence of the change of position of the New York Democrats, who have hitherto generally voted with the South, the large Democratic majority in the House, as it was hoped to this question. * * * The younger members of the House from the South are highly excited."

The Spectator blunders in speaking as if Maine and New Hampshire were not a part of New England, and in forgetting that *all* the Democratic Representatives of Maine, and one from New Hampshire, voted for the repeal of the gag. Also, that in the West, all from Michigan, all but one from Indiana, and four out of nine Democrats from Ohio, voted to repeal the gag. But it is a fix, anyhow.

I have learned another important fact. The select committee of nine appointed to revise the rules of the House, have made so much progress in their work, that they have agreed, 5 to 4, to report in favor of abolishing the gag. Let us persevere in our impartial course. We are driving the Democratic 28th Congress just as far ahead of their Whig predecessors, as we drove the Whig 27th Congress ahead of their Democratic predecessors. It is not our party, or the other, but *Congress* that moves. Compare this result of independent and impartial political action, with what would have been our position, had we yielded to the delusions of party spirit in 1840, and linked the abolition cause with the destinies of the Whig party.

By an upright course, we have secured the respect of both parties, because we have deserved it, and because both parties know that their party organization cannot withstand us, if they continue openly to oppose all our just demands. They have both, therefore, adopted the policy of yielding something, each in its turn, as they come into power, in hopes thereby to stave off the day when the direct issue must come between liberty and slavery.

FRIGHTFUL AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER AND ARSON.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday morning details the following:

Rev. Mr. Seely, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has informed us of a sad calamity that has just happened in his Parish. Last evening about nine o'clock, the dwelling of a Mrs. Housman was discovered to be on fire. The shutters and doors were fastened on the inside, the neighbors were compelled to make forcible entrance, when the fire was extinguished. It was supposed at first that no one was in the house, but on going to the bed, the body of Mrs. Housman and her child were found lying together nearly consumed—so that when removed, the heads dropped off.

Mrs. Housman was seen last on Sunday evening. Monday some of the neighbors called at the house and knocked, but finding it locked supposed she had gone away, and suspicion was excited. It is now supposed that some one entered the house, and having robbed her, set fire to the bed and escaped through the windows, the shutters of which closed with a spring lock. In no other way can the fact that the house was fastened on the inside be accounted for. A gold watch and some silver known to be in the house are missing.

Mr. Housman is an oyster dealer, and is now on his way from Virginia with a load of oysters. A brother-in-law of Mr. Housman states that there is a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in the house, if Mr. Housman did not take it with him. Mr. Seely informs us that Mrs. Housman was a member of his church, and in every way an estimable woman. A painful greeting awaits the return of her husband. The home he left so prosperous he will find desolate, and desolated under circumstances that aggravate the calamity.

The whole affair remains a mystery.

HORRIBLE CASE OF POISONING AT LOWELL.

Three sisters, named Fanny Weir, Mary Weir, and Mrs. Diana Lander, were yesterday brought before the Police Court, charged with administering a portion of the oil of tansy to a child four weeks old, with the intent to kill it. The prisoners are all young, and appear like any thing but such as the grave charge, if proved, would show them to be. The facts as they came out in the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and as we gather from other sources, appears to be as follows:—The child is said to belong to the husband of the last named prisoner. Its mother, a young girl, testified that on Monday, the prisoner came to her boarding house, and she carried her child to the room where they were. She left it with Fanny while she went to get some milk for it, and was gone not more than two minutes.—When she returned, Fanny offered to feed it, and was loath to give it up to her. But the mother took it, and soon perceived that it appeared sick. She asked Fanny if she had given it any thing.—She replied—"nothing but a little peppermint," and one of them produced a phial, which she put in her pocket. It appeared that the child was immediately seized with violent convulsions and spasms, and vomited and frothed at the mouth.—Others came into the room, and one witness told prisoners that she believed that she had given it tansy to poison it. To which Fanny replied that "it was none of her devilish business;" and said that what she had given it would not hurt it, as she took it herself every day. And when she was arrested, Fanny produced a phial containing what she said was the stuff she had given to the child. It appeared to be a preparation having the smell of Tansy. She told the officer that she did not think the child would live, and she hoped it would not. The child remains in a very critical state, and its recovery is doubtful as the physician testified.—These facts were all admitted by the prisoner's counsel.

The examination was not closed yesterday.—[Lowell Advertiser.

MORE LIBELS.—There would seem to be no end to the libels among the New York editors. Park Benjamin of the New World, has sued for libel every one of the lady editors of the "Ladies' Companion," in consequence of the appearance of an article in relation to him in the January number of that periodical. Tasistro is presumed to be the author of the article in question, but as the publisher refused to give up the name, the "man with the big eye," has arrested all concerned. The ladies are frightened. Mrs. Embury scolds. Mrs. Sigourney has retired they say, in disgust.

[Daily Mail.

☞ The way to make fuel 'go farther,' in cold weather is to have your wood sawed, split, and piled up at the door, instead of in your wood-shed.—By this means a load of wood has been known to go half a mile in one night.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LIBERTY STANDARD.

J M Getchell, $2,00; W Harris, 2,00; Rev. D Kindrick, 2,00; W N Chapman, 2,00; Mrs. Cheever, 2,00; H P Torsey, 50; W Wilcox 2,00; Moses Young, 1,00; Marshall Cram, 2,00; E M Whittles, 50; Joseph Stevens, 1,00; Humphrey Hight, 2,00; Calvin Pease, 75; Hiram Hall, 1,70; John Pitts, 2,00; M H Metcalf, 2,00; Russel Benson, 2,00; (Error last week) A A Bradbury, 2,00.

MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Augusta on Thursday the 11th day of January next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SIMON PAGE,
Recording Secretary.

Come to the meeting.

Married.

In Pittston, by Rev. Mr. Babcock, GEORGE W. SMITH to HARRIET E. NYE of Hallowell. [We acknowledge the receipt of a slice of the bridal loaf and wish them prosperity and happiness.]

In Pittston, Noah L. Thomas of Weymouth, Mass. to Salome Moulton.

In Litchfield, Newcomb W. Stevens of Pittston, to Sarah E. Lord.

In Winthrop, Horace Parlin, Esq. to Emeline Packard.

In Winthrop, Albion P. Gibbs of Livermore, to Mary T. Howard.

In Farmington, Amasa Niles of Freeman, to Dulcenia Marston.

In Norridgewock, Silas T. Longley to Frances Sturgess.

In Bath, Franklin Tukey of Newcastle, to Sarah A. Hill; Ebenezer Arnold to Mrs. Lucy P. Donnell; Stephen P. Jewell to Mary I. McCobb; Lendall G. Litchfield to Dorothy G. Fogg.

In Brunswick, Ebenezer Stone, M. D., of Saccarappa, to Nancy M. Lemont.

In Phipsburg, Palmer Duly to Frances J. Wyman.

In Wiscasset, James W. Gray to Sarah Williamson.

In Boothbay, Capt. Freeman Hodsdon to Miss New. begin; Benjamin E. Nason to Sophronia Lewis.

In Newcastle, after a courtship of 25 years, Patrick Doyle to Sally Young; Wyman F. Brown to Caroline D. Lincoln.

In Thomaston, Rufus C. Ingraham to Mary Elizabeth Rankin.

In Belfast, Alexander Farrar of Searsmont, to Lovisa Dilloway.

In Carthage, Frederic Ellis to Serene N. Chute.

In Bangor, Willard W. Harris of Guilford, to Emeline Whitman.

In Foxcroft, Samuel Cross to Mrs. Priscilla Grover.

In Dover, Daniel Wyman, Jr. to Rebecca S. Woodbury; Lawrence Williams of Hartland, to Emeline Ames.

In Guilford, Sylvanus L. Hammond to Rebecca J. Skillin.

In Harmony, A. A. South to Prudence Bradford.

In Portland, John T. Winslow of Westbrook, to Mary Ann K. Noyes; Samuel O. Smith to Margaret E. Briggs; Clement Pennel, Jr. to Sarah E. Sawyer.

In Raymond, Amos Spiller to Mary Ann Strout; Samuel Strout to Jerusha Lamb of Windham.

In Kittery, Avery Hanscom of Elliot, to Almira Weeks.

In Machias Port, William C. Carlton to Mary B. Cutler.

In Steuben, Jacob T. Lewis to Susan H. Haskell.

In Eastport, Joseph T. Hamm, Esq. of St. John, N. B., to Sarah E. Starboard; Henry Benson to Paulina Cameron; Randal Smith to Mary Ann Benson all of Grandmanan.

In St. Stephen, Geo. A. Boardman to Mary Jane Hill.

In Milltown, St. Stephen, John C. Knowlton, Esq. of Liberty, to Elvina P. Bacon.

Died.

In Augusta, Wm Rose, aged 56; wife of A. L. Chase.

In Readfield, Lydia Shurburne, aged 27.

In Fayette, Dea. John Crane, aged about 55.

In Waterville, Ira B., only child of J. S Getchell, aged 2 years.

In Bath, Nancy E. Mitchell, aged 26; Seth Tarr, aged 48; Mrs. Abigail McFadden, aged 93.

In New Sharon, Miss Mercy Hopkins, formerly of Winthop, aged 76.

In New Vineyard, Mrs. Pratt, widow of the late Paul Pratt, aged 100 years and 3 months.

In Skowhegan, William Steward, aged 56.

In Etna, Dea. Daniel T. Crabtree, aged 46.

In Levant, Melinda, wife of Maj. A. Sawtelle.

In Bangor, Moses Ricker, aged 69.

In Exeter, Mrs. Lydia Tilton, aged 82.

In Lubec, Lucy, wife of Rev. Mr. Peckham, aged 23.

In New Orleans, Sidney R. Blake of Frankfort.

JUST received from New York and Boston and for sale by **ELIAS BOND**, at the New York Branch Hat Warehouse, a complete assortment of ARTICLES usually called for at a Hat Store, consisting in part of New York superfine and fine **MOLESKIN HATS**—glazed WOOL HATS, a new article—black and white Wool and Covered do. Also, Fur, Fur trim'd, Broadcloth, Velveteen and Glazed **CAPS**, a great variety, for men and boys—**MUFFS**, various prices—FURS for Muffs and trimming Ladies Garments and Caps—**BOAS**—fur trim'd **GLOVES**—**UMBRELLAS**—**BUFFALO ROBES**, &c. &c., as low as can be purchased of the quality. Please call and examine.

CASH paid for **HATTING** and **SHIPPING FURS**.

Hallowell, Nov. 11, 1843. 14tf

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT DEPOT.

AT

H. WATERS'S STORE, AUGUSTA.

No. 1—Poems on Slavery, by Longfellow, 8 pp. 12 mo. No. 2—Loyal National Repeal Association, or Daniel O'Connell's Address to the Repeal Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 pp. 12 mo.

PRICE—12000 pages for One Dollar.

6800 pages of the above tracts will be received on Saturday the 30th inst, and ready for delivery.

Augusta, Dec. 26, 1843.

S. PAGE & CO.

WHOTESALE & RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

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AND MACHINE CARDS.

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HALLOWELL, ME.

NOTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Societies' prices, for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

An assortment constantly on hand.

Dec. 1843. 20

THE UNPARALLELLED ISSUE PLASTERS and PEAS for Issues, for sale by

16 SAMUEL ADAMS.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE.

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade.

—ALSO—

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties,
Gent's fine Calf-skin Sewed and Pegged Boots,
Goat and Seal-skin do do do
Thick Boots and Shoes,
Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Kid and Morocco skins,
Philadelphia and New York Sole Leather,
Deer-skin Bindings, Facing skins,
Binding and Shoe Thread,
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking,
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS, Mens' and Boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber, having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere, has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston. July, 1843.

NEW VOLUME.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF ENLARGED DIMENSIONS.

Devoted to entertaining Literature, general intelligence from all parts of the world, politics, debates, commerce, arts and sciences, general criticism, and miscellaneous subjects.

A New Volume of this Journal was commenced on Saturday, the 28th ult., and is to be continued as usual every Saturday.

The plan and conduct of this Journal having now been so long before the public, the Proprietors flatter themselves that they may venture to express their hope that THE ANGLO AMERICAN has sustained the pretensions which were originally asserted for it. This at least they can say, that they have faithfully endeavored to make it the vehicle of solid and useful information, polite literature of the most approving grade, interesting in its subjects, amusing and agreeable in its selections, pure in its morals, moderate in its discussions, and consistent in its principles.

The first Volume of this work is accompanied by a beautiful mezzotint engraving of King LOUIS PHILLIPPE, which Portrait was presented to the subscribers who paid in advance for one year.—The forth coming Plate from this office consists of a magnificent full-length

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

executed in the highest style of art, and upon a splendid scale. In size it is 24 inches by 16 inches; it will be printed on super-imperial paper, and will be fully worthy of a place in the most distinguished apartment of any house, in short the Proprietors do not scruple to say that it will far surpass any other subject of American art on the same scale. This Portrait they design to present to *Yearly Subscribers only*, who shall have paid in advance. The Plate is just finished and will be ready for issue in a week or two.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN is published every Saturday at the office of the Proprietors, No, 6 Ann Street. Terms, Three Dollars per annum, to be paid *invariably in advance*, and no deviation will in any case be made from the *Cash plan of Subscription*.

*** Agents dealt with on the usual terms. All orders, &c., to be addressed to E. L. GARVIN & Co., Publishers, No. 6 Ann Street, New York.

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THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE,

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NO. 2.—The Right sort of Politics, containing 4 pages.

No. 3—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pages.

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PRICE—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 pages each, for $1,00.

Also, The BIRNEY SONG for 3 cents per copy.

Nov. 9, 1843.

Astonishing News!!!

THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumption may be classed with the curable diseases.

The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs, in the whole range of pharmacy.

☞D. F. BRADLEE, 62 Court street Boston, is the sole Agent for the United States.

It may be obtained of the following dealers.

Hallowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail.
Portland, George Coleman, Bookseller.
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WILTON FACTORY.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully in

Poetry.

PEACE IS NOT FOR ME.

" In all places of the earth have I stood, but peace is not for me."—[Racine.

Land of the painter's art, the minstrel's song;
Land where the beauties of creation throng;
Once the proud birth-place of the noble free,
Now, but one mass of deep'ning misery;
I stand within thy marble halls of state,
And yet my heart is lone and desolate:
Peace, peace is not for me!

Where the proud temples of the ancients rise,
Mingling their beauties with the evening skies;
Where dwells the lone deep silence of decay,
And not one murmuring sound can find its way;
Darkness sits all around—and from my heart
The deep and withering sorrow will not part:
For peace is not for me!

Where the lone valley cleaves her glorious way,
Dashing aside a host of rising spray;
Joy sitteth on each breeze that passes by
Upon the murmuring wave, the cloudless sky;
But yet there is a restlessness in me,
That speaks of deep, heart-rending misery;
Peace, peace is not for me!

Yes! I have roamed through many lordly halls,
Through sun-bright bowers, and splendid festivals,
Listed the music of the murmuring sea,
Gazed o'er thy beauties, glowing Italy;
Yet each soft murmur, and each sunny sky,
Bore but to me the memory of a sigh:
Peace, peace is not for me!

MAN'S INCONSTANCY.

Write on the sand when the tide is low,
Seek the spot where the waters flow;
Whisper a name when the storm is heard,
Pause that the echo may catch the word.
If that you wrote on the sand should last,
If echo is heard 'mid the tempest's blast,
Then believe, and not till then,
That there is truth in the vows of men.

Throw a rose on the breeze at morn,
Watch at eve for the flower's return;
Drop in the ocean a golden grain,
Hope 'twill shine on the shore again;
If the rose you again behold,
If you gaze on your grain of gold,
Then believe, and not till then,
That there is truth in the vows of men.

Miscellany.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Be industrious. Everybody knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry which tends to wealth. Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and after all make less money than they would if they had done less. Industry should be expended in seeing to the details of business finishing up each separate undertaking, in the maintenance of such a system as will keep every thing under control.

Be Economical. This rule also is familiar to every body. Economy is a virtue to be practised every hour in the city. It is to be practiced in pence as much as in pounds. A shilling a day saved, amounts to an estate in the course of a life.

Economy is especially important in the outset of life, until the foundation of a estate is laid.—Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses were light, they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would have changed their fortunes for the whole of their lives.

Stick to Your Own Business. Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day; mind your own regular trade, never turning from it to the right hand or the left. If you are a morchant a professional man or a mechanic, never buy lots of stocks unless you have a surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men, but other people's business you do not understand; let your own business be one that is useful to community. All such occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere specnlation has no such element.

Never take Great Hazards. Such hazards are seldom well balanced by the prospect of profit & if they were, the habit of mind which is induced, is unfavorable, and generally the result is bad.—To keep what you have, should be the first rule: to get what you can fairly, the second.

Don't be in a hurry to get Rich. Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in haste to be rich, break over sound rules, fall into temptations and distress of various sorts, and generally fail of their object. There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The man who keeps his business under his control, and saves nothing from year to year, is always rich. At any rate he possessess the highest enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

Never do Business for the sake of doing it, and being counted a Great Merchant. There is often more money to be made by a small business than a large one, and that will in the end be most respectable which is the most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; but so manage as always if possible to have your financial position easy, so that you can turn any way you please.

Do not Love Money Extravagantly. We speak here merely with reference to being rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an eagerness, many times, which is imprudent, and so misses it sobject from too much haste to grasp it.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

The following vivid and touching sketch of the last moments of the Father of his Country, is from a letter in the New York American:

"Passing the great hall ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascended the oaken staircase, with its carved and antique balustrade. We stood at the door—we pressed the handle—the room and the bed where he died were before us. Nothing in the lofty drama of his existence surpassed the grandeur of that final scene. The cold which he had taken from exposure in overseeing some part of his grounds, and which resisted the earliest domestic remedies that were applied, advanced, in the course of two short days, into the form of that frightful form of diseases of the throat—*laryngitis*. It became necessary for him to take his bed. His valued friend, Dr. Craik, was instantly summoned, and assisted by the best medical skill of the surrounding country, exhausted all the means of art—but without affording him any relief. He patiently submitted, though in great distress, to the various remedies proposed; but it became evident, from the gloom settling on the countenances of the medical gentleman, that the case was hopeless. Advancing insidiously, the disease had fastened itself with deadly certainty. Looking with calmness on the sobbing group around him, he said, "Grieve not, my friends; it is as I anticipated from the first; the debt which we all owe is about to be paid; I am resigned to the event." Requesting Mrs. Washington to bring him two wills from his escrutoire, he directed one to be burnt, and placed the other in her hands, as his last will and testament; and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his Secretary and relation, as to the adjustment of his business affairs. He soon after became greatly distressed; and as, in the paroxysms, which became more violent and frequent, Mr. Lear, who was extended on the bed by his side, assisted him to turn, he, with great kindness, but with great difficulty, articulated: 'I fear I give you great trouble, sir, but perhaps it is a duty we all owe, one to another; I trust you will receive the same attention when you shall require it.'

"As the night waned, the fatal symptoms became more imminent. His breath became more labored and suffocating, and his voice soon failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he straightened himself to his full length, he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest, placing his finger upon the pulse of his left wrist; and thus calmly prepared and watching his own dissolution, he awaited the summons of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared. Mrs. Washington sat stupified with grief at the foot of the bed, her eyes fixed steadfastly on him; Dr. Craik, in deep gloom, stood with his face buried in his hands at the fire; his faithful black servant Christopher, the tears uncontrolled trickling down his face, on one side took the last look of his dying mater, while Mr. Lear, in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent oves his pillow on the other. Nought broke the stillness of his last moments but the suppressed sobs of the affectionate servants collected on the staircase; the tick of the large clock in the hall, as it measured off, with painful distinctness, the fleeting moments of his existence; and the low moan of the winter wind, as it swept through the leafless snow-covered trees, the laboring and wearied spirit drew nearer and nearer to its goal; the blood languidly coursed slower and more slowly through its channels; the noble heart stopped—struggled—stopped—fluttered—the right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon which its finger had been placed—it fell at the side—and the manly effigy of Washington was all that remained extended upon the bed of death."

OLD WOMEN.

This designation as a term of reproach, is too often found in our newspapers. If a party editor, or a party writer, or speaker, wishes to bestow an epithet of contempt or of low malice upon an opponent, he calls him "an old woman," and imagines that he has disgraced him forever. The use of the term always strikes me with a kind of horror. It is, I think, as so frequently employed and generally approved, (or at least, not apparently disapproved,) indubitable evidence of a half civilized people.

There are very few editors, party writers, and political men, who have arrived to any degree of celebrity or importance whose mothers, and perhaps, wives, have not become "old women"—elderly ladies, gradually descending the hill of life. Most of them have acted well their parts and are justly entitled to respect. Even as women, they are entitled to civility, to negative politeness at least, from all gentlemen, if not to that gallantry and deference which every well bred man is willing to accord to every well-behaved reputable person of the other sex.

Let every man think of the obligation he is under to his mother. Let him think of her care, labor, and anxiety and suffering for him, in his infancy and youth. Let him think of her unceasing love and fondness, under all circumstances; her constant care for his health and physical comfort and welfare; and above all, her most zealous, unwearied endeavors to form his mind and character, to preserve him from vice, and to make him a good, moral estimable man. Let him meditate on these things. Let him arouse in his dormant breast some due emotions of gratitude, for inestimable, disinterested services, which he can never repay; and he will cease to employ, as a term of reproach, what would excite in the bosom only emotions of inexpressible love and respect.

I am seriously of the opinion that elderly ladies, as a class, are the most estimable portion of the creation. In their days of youth and beauty, their passions and propensities are most directly towards power, and show, and the love of admiration.—They are ambitious of the homage of the other sex, and desirous of being the successful rivals of their own. They, too, often are absorbed in flirtations, and balls, and dresses, and fine houses, and furniture, and vanities of this kind; but when youth and beauty have passed away, and they can no longer shine pre-eminent in parties of pleasure—when their children have grown up and become settled in the world, their affections, their good feelings, their love of affection, take another and better direction. They become the most kind and affectionate nurses to their husbands and their children in sickness or declining age. They become angels of charity; seeking out the poor and miserable, the sick and distressed, visiting their humble dwellings, administering personally to their wants, not deterred by the most disgusting scenes, nor diverted from their benevolent purposes even by the revolting consequences of vice itself.

We advise those who are in the habit of employing the term "old women," in the way of reproach, to peruse attentively, before using it, Cowper's beautiful verses, written on contemplating his mother's picture. If, after its perusal, any one can write the odious term in this sense, I should never repose the least confidence in his principles, or depend on his possessing any genuine feelings of kindness and humanity.

IMPORTANT FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

A spot of land which, when pastured upon, will yield sufficiently only for one head, will abundantly maintain four head of cattle in the stable, if the crop be mown at a proper time, and given to the cattle in proper order. The soiling yields at least three times the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle, and the best and most efficacious summer manure is made in the stable, and carried to the fields at the most proper period of its fermentation. The cattle, when used to soiling, will yield a much greater quantity of milk, and increase faster in weight while fattening, than when they roam the fields, and are less liable to accident—do not suffer by the heat, flies, or insects, and are not affected by the weather, escaping also many disorders to which cattle always abroad are liable.—Each head of cattle fed in the stable, if plentifully littered, yields annually sixteen large double cartloads of manure.

Let manure be spread as soon as possible after carting.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be thoroughly mixed with the soil as soon as possible.

Ploughing heavy soil when wet does more injury than if the teams were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply the furrows must always, at least be one half wider than deep or else the sod cannot turn well.

All grain fields seeded to grass should be rolled.

Musty Grain is made sweet by putting in boiling water, (double the quantity of grain) letting it cool in the water, and then dry it well; skim the water.

A single weed may draw out the nourishment that would have given fullness to half a dozen ears. To be free from taxes is far less important than to be free from weeds.

Barley seed may be free from oats intermixed, by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and may be skimmed off.

Preserve leached or unleached ashes, which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn in the hill or row.

LECTURING.

N. P. Willis, speaking of the Lecturing System, says, 'I think myself that lecturing should be rather differently chosen, and that the object should be rather to come amusingly at the anatomy of society than to hear the preaching-and-water of which lectures are now delivered. Why not specify the subjects and choose the lecturer accordingly? If Sprague the cashier would lecture on the paths of discount and the anxieties of investment; if the head clerk in a retail dry goods shop would unfold the inveiglements used for cheapening and getting credit, (life across the counter, that is to say;) if a fireman would give us the pros and cons of excitement and combination, *esprit de corps*, and what stimulant there would be in putting out fires for charity were other stimulants to fail; if any intelligent business-man or mechanic would lecture simply on the threads of society and common life which he lives by pulling—why, then, it seems to me, lectures would be entertaining, and in no danger of being thinly attended. The greatest mysteries of life are the common linings of common brains, and since people are tired of the 'turning out of the sun,' of the satin and velvet of refinement and education, it would be well to come to the plainer stuffs without ceremony. A lecturer hired to pick each trade and profession of its mysteries by diligent inquiry, and to embody these mysteries in presentable elocution, might do a thriving business This plan is worth thinking of.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The London Punch gives, what purports to be an examination of young ladies, by a commission from the British Parliament. The following are some of the results;

Miss Jane Briggs is the daughter of a respectable tradesman—a grocer and tea-dealer. Looks forward to a union with somebody in her own station of life. Was five years at a boarding-school in Clapham. Really cannot say what a ledger is, it may be the same as a day-book. Has an album. Has painted flowers in her album; also butterflies, Has never ironed a frill. Knows what a receipt is—it tells you how to dress things. Should suppose that a receipt in full was one that told you all the particulars. Never heard of a balance-sheet it may be a calico sheet for aught she knows. Cannot say whether papa buys or sells at prime cost. Has eaten fowls occasionally. Never trussed one. does not know how to make stuffing for a duck or a goose.

Miss Elizabeth Atkins resides at Hampstead, with her parents. Papa is a solicitor? has an office in Gray's Inn. Will have a little money of her own shortly, when she comes of age. Is not aware whether she is a minor or not. The property was left her by an aunt. Cannot say whether she is a legate or not. Her property is real property. Is sure of that. It is in the funds:—Should say that it was not personal property, as it was not anything about her person. Knows what consuls are—they were ancient Romans; has read about them in history. Mamma keeps house, when she is married, she expects to do the same. Is unable to say what the family milk score is a week. Starch is used to stiffen collars, has no notion what it is a pound, or what it is made of, or whether it is used with hot or cold water. Drugget is cheaper than a Turkey carpet; but how much, cannot say. Her time is principally occupied in fancy work, reading novels, and playing quadrilles and waltzes on the piano.

Out of sixty other young ladies examined, three only knew how to corn beef, six what a sausage is composed of, and four how to make onion sauce Not one of the whole number could brew. They mostly could tell what the last new song was; but none of them knew the current price of beef. Every soul of them meant to marry as soon as possible. What is to become of their husbands? Echo answers "What? and Punch shudders at the idea.

A DELINQUENT SUBSBRIBER'S SOLILOQUY.

Yes, it is so! Two years have flown,
Since first I took my paper
Time scarcely comes ere it is gone,
Like transient blaze of taper.

Could I keep pace with his career,
(Though ere so transitory,)
And pay my printers' bills, each year,
'Twere not so bad a story.

But now, near twelve months, I find
The printers have been drilling
And dunning negligence like mine,
And I've not paid a shilling.

The bill is now five dollars—near—
It grieves me much to think it,
When I have spent that, each year,
For many a useless trinket.

Alas! how could I wrong the man,
Who long has sent me weekly,
So rich a treasure? and who can
Endure such treatment meekly?

Of late I've suffered much from fear,
And mental perturbation,
Lest I should see my name appear
In black list publication.

But thanks to Providence, most kind,
The printer's long forbearance,
I now will ease my troubled mind,
By paying off my clearance,

There's left me now—ah, let me see,
From wages of last winter,
Only a solitary V,
And that shall pay the printer.

My negligence in time that's past,
I hope he'll not think hard on,
For I will pay him well at last,
And humbly beg his pardon.

Hint to the Fair Sex.—An English paper received by the recent arrival, says that the unm arried gentleman of Northumberland have resolved to form themselves into an Association, to be denominated the "Shirt and Pie Club," the principal object of which is to insure suitable wives. To effect this each member is bound, under the penalty of £50, not to marry any lady who cannot by two credible witnesses, be proved to be able to cut out and sew a shirt, make a pie, and darn a pair of stockings; and must within six months after his marriage, be able to establish that his lady has made at least a dozen of shirts, baked a dozen of pies, and darned a pair of stockings. The idea, it is said, has been borrowed from a club at the South, where the scheme has been eminently successful, as the young ladies, seeing that what in modern parlance are usually denominated accomplishments were at a discount, turned their attention to what was really of use.

Carlyle's Description of the Battle of Monmouth.—The following is Thomas Carlyle's account of the battle of Monmouth:

The 28th of June, 1778, was a great and memorable day in the Kalends of the infant American Republic. For wise and good reasons, the English army left Philadelphia, with a train of baggage, twelve miles long, for New York. The latter city was held during the whole of this liberty war, this contest between mother and daughter, by the unnatural mother. Washington left his huts at Valley Forge, in imitation of the Roman Consul who opposed Asdrubal, made a bloody effort to prevent the conjunction of the armies of his enemy. He led his suffering soldiers to the sea shore. He sought his enemy, and met him on the sandy plains of Monmouth. Washington wide-winding at and around the village of Freehold and Englishtown, and fire-hail is whistling far and wide upon those burning plains; the great gun-playing and small, both vomiting fire and death.—And General Lee is swept back utterly, when Washington arrives in person and speaks a prompt word or two. "Stand fast," says the hero, "stand fast, my boys, for the Virginia and Maryland line will soon come to your relief." The hearts of the American soldiers leaped at the sound of their beloved, and, as they thought, invincible chief; and the armed mercenaries of a monarch feel, in units, tens and hundreds, beneath the republican fire.

Washington, on his death-defying, old, and faithful white horse, galloped along the line; he waved his sword, and cheered on his men in the death struggle. The fierce provincials wrestle with their oppressors; they meet the soldiers of the mother country hand to hand; they close with them at the weapon's point. It was a bloody conjugation of carnage, this battle of Monmouth.—Men of kindred blood, men speaking the same noble language, met in the death grapple. It was indeed, bloody conjugation. It was, I kill, thou killest, he kills, we kill, you kill, they kill. But death had other weapons of destruction. The sun for seven days had been in the boreal crab; the men were fighting by Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the heat of 90 deg. Many of the combatants bit the dust, and died unscathed, by sabre or shot. If Washington was Fabius in October 1776, at White Plains he was Marcellus at Monmouth.—The honors of the day remained with him, for his enemy retreated in the night.—[London paper.

Tribute to Washington.—In looking over Alison's History of Europe, we find the following eloquent tribute to the sainted Washington:

The end of the same year witnessed the resignation of the Presidency of the United States of America by General Washington, and his voluntary retirement into private life. Modern history has not another character so spotless to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious Republic the simplicity and innocence of rural life; he was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led to it by inclination; and he prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs, and the perseverance of his character, than by any extraordinary genius in the art of war. He was the first to recommend a return to pacfic councils when the independence of his country was secured, and he bequeathed to his fellow-citizens, on leaving their government, an address to which no composition of uninspired wisdom can bear a comparison. He was a Cromwell, without his ambition; a Sylla, without his crimes; and after having raised his country to the rank of an independent State, he closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed.

The Plynteria.—This was a day set apart by the people of Athens, and devoted to melancholy inactivity and idleness. It was superstitiously believed that no effort undertaken during the continuance of the Plynteria, could have a fortunate issue, and the return of Alcibiades to his native city, being coincident with the arrival of this gloomy ceremony, was considered as inauspicious and a fearful foreboding of impending woes. The Parthenon, whose majestic ruins still remain a magnificent attestation of the patriotism and beneficence of Pericles, contained the august image of Minerva, "composed of gold and ivory, and twenty six cubits high." The crafty priests, in order to keep up the

the impression which the presence of the venerated goddess was but too well calculated to inspire, "carefully washed and brightened the image," and the Plynteria which was appropriated to, and consecrated by, the performance of this religious rite, was one of the most revered of all the numerous ceremonies in ancient Greece. The sacred temple was not only carefully protected from the approach of frivolity and impiety but the Plynteria was also veiled in the most awful obscurity.—[Cultivator.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE GREAT HAARLEM ORGAN.

I left Leyden with regret, and pursued my way to Haarlem by the Treckschuyt. The canal between the two towns is thought very fine. The greater part of my stay in this town was spent in listening to the famous organ. It is indeed "the sovereignest thing on earth," and seems made of the very soul and essence of musical harmony. The variety of its tones is astonishing; and its power in imitating all instruments, whether single or combined, can neither be conceived by those who have not been in Haarlem, nor described by those who have. The warlike flourish of the trumpet, the clear note of the octave, and the mellow tone of the flute, are heard in beautiful succession, when these appear to swell into a thousand instruments, and the senses are nearly overpowered by the united effect of a most powerful and harmonious military band, which again sinks away into those more gentle and impressive sounds which an organ alone can produce. The organist, whose name is Schumann, played a very fine battle piece, in which every imaginable sound of joy and sorrow—fear, courage, misery, and despair—were combined with the roaring of musketry, the thunderous sweep of cannon, and the loud and irresistible charge of a thousand horses; and commingled with these, during the dread intervals of comparative silence, were the shouts of the victors, the lamentations of the wounded, and the groans of the dying. No painting could have presented so clear and terrible a picture of two mighty armies advancing in battle array, mingling in the mortal conflict, and converting the face of nature into one universal scene of confusion, dismay, and death. Rarely does music produce an effect on the mind so permanent as either poetry or painting; but in my own case there is, in this instance, an exception to the general rule. I have listened 'to the notes angelical of many a harp,' but never were my ears seized with such ravishment as on the evening I passed at Haarlem. The organist afterwards took me up to the organ loft, where I was favored with a near inspection. I thought the appearance of the keys very diminutive, when contrasted with the sublime effect produced by them. There are about five thousand pipes belonging to this organ. The largest is thirty-eight feet long, and fifty inches in diameter.

The Harpers' Great Publishing Establishment.—Well and widely known as these eminent publishers are, throughout the country and Europe, it is not probable that the public are generally aware of the immense scale on which their operations are conducted. The statistics of that establishment would astonish uninitiated, and to give them in full would require more space than it is in our power to devote to such a subject. The enormous buildings on each side of Cliff street, in which their steam engines are propelling nearly half a hundred presses constantly at work, their type foundry and stereotype establishment, their Subterranean deposit of at least a hundred tons of plates ready at any moment to be called into use as they are wanted. Kept thus under ground to secure them against fire—their army of clerks, overseers and young women employed in the various departments of their business, really make up a literary world of which comparatively few people have any conception, and which is pouring forth a daily flood of letters of magnitude enough to enlighten and educate a 'continent; and what is of paramount importance to the public, this immense laboratory of learning is in the hands of four men, whose intelligence, talent and enterprise furnish full security for a proper exercise of the great intellectual lever they wield. No apprehensions need to be entertained of the tendency of any thing that is permitted to appear from the Harper Press. We have known these gentlemen for twenty years, and that knowledge enables us to express the opinion that their character is as good a guaranty of the value of their literary issues, as that of Rothschild to any amount of mercantile paper, and it gives us pleasure, therefore, to know as we do, that the business establishment is at this time much larger, much more popular and much more profitable than it ever was before.—[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The Evil Eye. John Wood, alias Woods was arraigned on Monday, charged with passing counterfeit money—he was found guilty by the jury and will be sentenced to seven years confinement in Jefferson City.

During the pleading of counsel Lovering, on behalf of the prisoner, an amusing circumstance occurred with one of the jury. The counsel while addressing the body of jurors, singled out one as a mark through which, perhaps, he might reach the hearts of the twelve; and having fixed his eye with unflinching severity upon this unfortunate juror, he proceeded with the case. The effect of the counsel's eye appeared as odious to the juror as was the fabled *evil eye*. He endeavored to keep his attention from the counsel, but every time he cast a look that way, the eye of the counsel was fixed upon him; in vain he dodged, looked in another direction or held down his head, the eye followed him like an uneasy spirit, until his hair began to rise and his blood to boil at this strange persecution. At length an unusual bright glance of the pleader's eye, made him resolve to bear it no longer, and fixing his eye in turn upon the attorney, he demanded to know why he looked so hard at him; said he would not allow any such *eye-boring*, and just recommended to the counsel to point his peepers in another direction. The court, of course, were astonished at this strange conduct of the juror, and the judge immediately ordered him off the jury, with instructions to the Marshal to keep him out of the way of such influences in that court.—[St Louis Republican.

☞ A man at our elbow tells us that a trader in this city by the name of ——, went into a stable to hire a horse, when the stable keeper having put the animal into the harness, offered him a whip. But —— objected, and asked for one he espied very carefully hung up by itself; but the hostler remarked, you can't have that, it belongs to *a young gentleman*, by the name of G. Now this Mr. G. was a clerk in his store at a salary of $300 per annum. The cost of the whip was *seven dolars*, and the young dandy, on a salary that would hardly clothe him in the style he dressed, purchased a whip for seven dollars, and kept it hanging up in the stable, to use when he hired a horse, to ride for pleasure, which he often did, because there was none there he considered good enough! That young clerk must have cheated somebody or robbed his employer. We verily believe that more young people of moderate income are annually ruined by endeavoring to *ape* the *style* of living of the *aristocracy of fashion*, than by all other vices and follies put together.—[Portland Argus.

Poor Old Bachelors.—A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee legislature to tax old bachelors. Why this is done we cannot guess, unless it is on the principle of a *tariff on luxuries*.

The Murfresboro Telegraph goes for the bill, with certain exceptions. Hear him:—

A bill is before the Legislature proposing a tax upon Bachelors. We hope it will be amended and passed. Now there are many Bachelors who lead their lonely life, not from *choice*, but from *necessity*. Such poor wretches should not be taxed. Often have they seen bright eyes, and lovely arms, and often have they knelt down and worshipped, but the relentless fair as often have given them (to use courting vernacular) the *mitten*. It is not their fault therefore, if they are sighing out their lives in a state of single unblessedness. There is another sort which ought to be exempt, to wit: those whose hearts are filled with the generous impulses of a kindly nature, and are ever ready to perform all the offices of friendship, with a *singleness* of purpose, honorable alike for its utter want of selfishness, and for its pure unanimity. True, these bachelors are few and far between—they are green spots in the desert of Bachelordom—they never marry; because to confine their good deeds to a wife and family would be robbing the world of the felicity attendant upon their more enlarged sphere of action. It would be outrageous to tax these

The cross grained, crabbed bachelor, he whose soul seems small enough to be confined to the shell of a touch-me-not; whose love for lucre, and hatred for the "gentle sex," are the measures of his acts. He is nobody's dog, and should be kicked by every passer by. A tax upon society, upon good nature, upon every thing, he should be taxed well in this world, and we don't know but he ought to be denied the benefit of clergy, when he comes to quit a world which he has not benefited or been benefited by. We hope the legislature will so amend the bill, as to make the exemptions suggested above.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Poisons and Antidotes.

POISONS.	TREATMENT.
Acids: *Vitriol, Aqua Fortis.*	Potash, or Pearlash, dissolved in water; or magnesia; copious draughts of warm water or flaxseed tea.
Alkalies. *Potash, Soda, &c.*	Vinegar,—large quantities of Sweet Oil.
Antimony:—*Tartar Emetic.*	Strong decoction of green tea, or of Peruvian bark, or red oak bark. Abundance of warm water, or flaxseed tea to promote vomiting.
Arsenic.	Hydrated per-oxide of Iron; otherwise thirty grains white Vitriol, as emetic; great quantities white of eggs with milk.
Barytes.	Solution of Epsom Salts, or of Glauber Salts.
Copper: *Blue Vitriol.*	Brown Sugar; white of eggs with milk; molasses.
Laudanum.	Stomach pump; otherwise 30 grains white vitriol; promote vomiting.
Sugar of Lead.	Epsom or Glauber Salts; otherwise 30 grains white vitriol.
Mercury: *Corrosive Sublimate.*	Very large quantities of white of eggs, or Flour mixed with water and milk.
Saltpetre.	Produce vomiting with large draughts of warm water and Flaxseed tea.
Essential salt of Lemons.	Chalk and water, or lime in water. *No* drinks to produce vomiting; mind this last.
Lunar Caustic.	Strong salt and water in large quantities; much flaxseed tea or milk and water.
White Vitriol.	Large quantities of milk; white of eggs; warm drinks.
Hemlock, Stramonium, &c.	30 grains white vitriol as emetic; use stomach pump; after these, coffee, lemonade or vinegar and water.

Send for a physician instantly; in the mean time use the remedies directed as they may be accessible. Use them most promptly.

The dose of white Vitriol named is for an adult. The stomach pump must be used by a physician.

It is hoped that the preparation of Iron named as the antidote for arsenic is kept by all apothecaries. It is recently discovered.

It has often struck me as a most remarkable fact that there should be on hand so many means, and principal means too, to meet the ordinary poisons. Look at the table for the number of articles found in every family; such as Pearlash, Vinegar, Sweet Oil, Green Tea, white of Eggs, Sugar, Milk, Molasses, Epsom Salts, Chalk or Lime, Common Salt, &c., &c. It seems providential that such simple means should be so conspicuously remedies or aids in the instantaneous action required by these cases of poisons. Let heads of families think of this.

Fort Preble, Dec. 1843. H.

Lynn.—Professor Ingraham, in his last new work, "The Young Genius," thus characterises this town as the "vast cordwainery of the Union."

"The very pleasant and thriving town of Lynn is the paradise of shoemakers! Its young men, early transferred from the cradle to the *last*, cut teeth and leather in the same time; and its pretty maidens learn to bind shoes with the induction of their *a, b, abs*. Lovers exchange hearts over a kid slipper, and swear eternal fidelity over a lap-stone. If they would get maried they ask old Dr. Waxend, the parson, if he will *stitch* them together, and they will pay him in hides and shoe-mending.—Whipping their children they call *tanning*, and the rod they use is called a *cowhide*. The little boys swear by "hides and leather;" and play at games which they call "high and low quarters, and heel and toe." A child newly born is a *lap*-stone and the ages of their children is known by the *number* of the shoes they wear. Boys are called *rights* and girls *lefts*—an old maid is an "odd slipper," and a bachelor an "odd boot." The street doors to their dwellings are "insteps," and a man in an overcoat is "foxed." The fields about the town are *patches* and a fellow half-seas-over is *half soled*. They never see on oak tree but they directly calculate the number of pegs it will make, and when they behold bees at work they reflect that the only end of wax is a waxed-end. They look on all cattle and sheep as only leather growing, and believe hogs were only made to produce bristle. Its lap-stones would pave Broadway, and its lasts, if piled together, would make a monument higher than that on Bunker's Hill."

Stump Speaking in Arkansas.—About nine o'clock the voters, numbering near one hundred, presented themselves, and a round shouldered, shock-haired man arose and addressed them as follows:—

Feller Citizens—This are a day for the people of Wolf's Mouth, and I mought say, if I warn't modest, that our eternal entranchasement (that's a hard word but I got through with it!) depend on our heterogenous exertions! Bill Sculpit are our candidate, and Jack Jones swears that he's bound to shoot every man that don't vote for him! Feller citizens—I'm going to sand my speech with quotation from Seizer the celebrated Latin crickit, when he addressed the Carthagenians and Rocky-mountain Cods, at the battle of the Cow-Pens!—Look out!—I'm comin'—cock your rifles and be ready! 'Eat ye brute E,' as the immaculate feller said, when he got stabbed in the back in the House of Representatives!

Long and loud were the shouts of the orator's party, and it was with difficulty silence could be maintained, until at last the opposing speaker mounted the stump. He commenced in the following classical manner:—

Feller Citizens—There arnt no one skeered in this crowd! I'm not afflicted like Charley Culliver, with the disease called E pluribus unum!—'Tempt us fugit,' by the concordant and evacuating nabob of Jerusalem! Old Jim Grime thought he'd frighten me with his Greek! but I can put in the big licks and pile on as much agony as he ever heard of! 'Pue, stultus!' 'Lex taglionis!' 'Historia Sacre!' and 'Fiduse et Broadaxe!' What does he think of himself now? He's a travelin' synagogue; but he can't catch me with his high felutin words! Vote for Tom Cressy, he's a horse, and so am I! 'Eece signum!' 'Abinitio!' De jure and Dum spire spere! Hurrah for Tom Cressy!

We stood at Wolf's-Mouth for nearly three hours and had the satisfaction of seeing Tom Cressy elected;—all through the superior learning of the last speaker.

Let me describe life after my own fashion. An open wagon in a stormy day, when the wind blusters about like some great bully; showers of rain and hail mingled, pitilessly pelting head and person like clouds of shot; soft clayish mud evolved from the carriage-tire as rapidly and plentifully as sparks from a knife grinder's wheel; one rein broken, which renders the spirited steed unmanageable; a pleasant testy wife by your side, dealing maternal blows to the ear of a "mewling" child;—all these beautiful accidents of a day collected under one chapter. And then, to sum up, an axletree suddenly broken in the centre of a quiet and profound lake of mire, and you have a graphic simile of human life.

Wife. There is no combination of letters in the English language, which excites more pleasing and interesting association in the mind of man, than the word *wife*. There is magic in this little word. It presents to the mind's eye, a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and a faithful and ever affectionate friend. It conjures up the image of a lovely, tender, confiding *woman* who carefully undertakes to contribute to your happiness—to partake

Destiny may offer. The word *wife* is synony with *the greatest earthly blessing*; and we pit unfortunate wight who is condemned by Fate vere decree to trudge along through life's du grimage without one.

Sterne says he would not give a sixpence f author who did not leave much of his meanin the imagination of the reader. Were this ad as the basis of merit among poetical scribble these latter days, they will surely bear the pa

German metaphysical writers have suited S to a nicety. We have met with an anecdote s where in point. A certain author of that my school being on his death-bed, was called on b publisher for some elucidatory information rel to a manuscript, then on the eve of going to The dying German for a moment looked at th bious passage, and then turned to the interro remarked: "My friend when that was wri it is probable that God and I understood it. may understand it yet, but I do not!"

Fashionable Calls. Mrs. Brown. morning, Mrs. Smith. I hope I have the plea of seeing you quite——

Mrs. Smith —Quite, thank you.

Mrs. Brown.—And Mr. Smith—I hope h quite——

Mrs. S.—Quite, thank you.

Mr. B.—And all the——?

Mrs. S.—Quite, thank you.

Mrs. B.—Has your eldest boy quite recov from the——?

Mrs. S.—Quite, thank you.

Mrs. B.—The weather is exceedingly——

Mrs. S.—It is indeed.

Mrs. B.—Have you been riding to-day in ——?

Mrs. S.—No; the day was so very——.

Mrs. B.—Ah—yes—exactly. (par

Mrs. S.—A—a—a—a——.

Mrs. B.—I beg your pardon?

Mrs. S.—I did'nt say——.

Mrs. B.—Oh, I thought you were saying—

Mrs. S.—No.

Mrs. B.—Indeed?

Mrs. S.—Well, I musn't detain you from ——.

Mrs. B.—Good mor'——.

(Exeunt severally.)

Sands's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all di es arising from an impure state of the Bloo habit of the system, namely:

Scorfula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism—O nate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—or tules on the face—Blotches—Biles—Chron Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald —Enlargement and Pain of the Bones Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Sympt —Sciatica—or Lumbago—and diseases ar from an Injudicious use of Mercury—Ascit or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Li Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will b moved by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a gentle who lost the whole of his nose from a severe S fula disease. It speaks for itself.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 184

Messrs. Sands, Gent—Although I am di ured and deformed, for life I have not lost recollection; and never, while I exist, sha cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, t the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I attacked in the year 1828 with a small red s attended with itching and burning sensati This induced rubbing, and now commenced ravages of a disease which progressed as follo the left nostril was first destroyed, and contin upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the c lage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until nally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the pass for conveying tears from the eye to the nose o erated, which caused a continual flow of te The disease now seized upon the upper lips, tending to the right cheek, and my feelings sufferings were such as can better be imag than described. I am a native of Nottingh England, and my case is well known there. first physicians in the kingdom prescribed for but with little benefit. At one time I was dir ed tro take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of Io three times a day, which I continued for 6 mon in succession. At another time I applied Oil Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a presc tion of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in v I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning m will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I co hear of that was considered applicable to my c until I became disgusted with the treatment relinquished all hopes of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a cancer, but M——, under whose treatment I was, conside it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name gi it by medical men. As a last resort I was rec mended to try change of air and an Atlantic v age, and in April last I sailed for America, and rived here in the month of May. The disease c tinued gradually to increase, extending upwa and backwards, having destroyed the entire no and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it sei upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the ferry-boat from Brookl to New York, a gentleman was attracted by appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My frie have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I repli 'Then use it, for I believe it will cure you.' ing thus addressed by a stranger, I was induced make trial of a medicine so highly recommend I purchased one bottle, which gave some reli and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsapar la less than two months, I feel within me we The disease is stopped in its ravages, all th racking and tormenting pains are gone, my fo relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep wel and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted m no longer delay, but use the right medicine a get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitud
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl Street.

State of New York, } On this 25th day
City of Brooklyn, ss. } Nov. 1842, before m came Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth the foregoing paper, and that he executed th same.

HENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will remove and permanent cure diseases having their origin in an impure sta of the blood and depraved condition of the gene al constitution, viz.: Scrofula or King's Evil, its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutan ous Eruptions,